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Tower Views

by Clearway

More Spokes to the Axis
New Peace Possibilities
Skepticism and Militarism

¶ **Berlin Looks Londonward**—The debates of the dictators, beginning amidst a scene of tumultuous enthusiasm, seem to be talking toward London. As Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Hitler exchange toasts at a Berlin banquet, stressing the ties of authoritarianism which bind their two nations, the political scales of Europe waver uncertainly. Will the Berlin conversations result in an alignment of dictatorships versus democracies? The answer to that question comes out of preliminary debates between the Reichsführer and the Duce. Berlin soon seethes with a most expedient sentiment. The dictators examine the cornerstone of European stability. It is friendship with England.

• This new policy, it is understood, includes a four-power pact, to be reached by degrees. First, a rapprochement with England. Second, inclusion of France. Thus it would seem that Il Duce has been induced to lay aside his two-year-old peeve against Great Britain [over the sanctions which marked British protests against the Ethiopian seizure] and join with Berlin in seeking British favor. Obviously two facts of Britain's foreign policy, have forced themselves into the dictatorial psychology. First, Great Britain favors peace. Second, Great Britain is prepared to fight for it.

• Since neither Berlin nor Rome separately or together can be assured of victory in a European war [the economic situation in both countries daily grows more precarious] they agree that a definite accord with Great Britain is an almost imperative alternative. Hence their psychology includes these precepts: They would impress the Chamberlain government with the solidarity of their combined political enthusiasm and military strength; they would convince London that this combined strength is not to be used against her; they would asssure her that they desire her co-operation in keeping the peace of Europe.

• Naturally, they will demand certain concessions in exchange for their promise of good behavior. Naturally, in the eyes of those who pretend to know the dictatorial mentality, their protestations will carry mental reservations, since the habit of dictating seems to accompany a carelessness toward treaty observances. But whatever the reservations and however impressive the physical facts which may have induced this sudden friendship for England, elements valuable to possible European stability appear to flavor the conversations. Says Il Duce: "Italo-German solidarity does not constitute a self-contained bloc which fearfully and suspiciously shuts itself off from the rest of the world. Italy and Germany are ready to co-operate with all other peoples of good will."

• If that statement is voiced in true sincerity the peace of the major part of the world would seem to be practically assured. There may be some question about certain ruling groups, but there can be no question that the "peoples" of good will predominate in the world's population. There can be no question that co-operative good will would produce a conspicuously good world.

¶ **Warfare in China**—Tokyo indignantly denies reports from Hong Kong of a Japanese submarine attack on a Chinese fishing fleet with 300 resultant casualties. They charge "fabricated propaganda." Their protests fail to impress public opinion. The militant mentalities—which forced the friendly people of Japan into an aggressive war against a neighbor; which condoned the civilian casualties incidental to the attack on Shanghai; which ordered aerial bombardments of Nanking, Canton and other populous civilian centers—could hardly be shocked at a submarine attack on other civilians. In short, having violated the ethics of "civilized" warfare, Japanese apologists can hardly make the charge of "fabricated propaganda" seem vital.

• **This is especially** true, since Japanese bombers continue their raids despite a third representation from Britain, and despite the condemnation of the League of Nations Assembly.

• **To many observers** of Far Eastern affairs the present situation represents a sad perversion of sentiment. Informed commentators are practically unanimous in declaring that neither Japanese nor Chinese people, as a whole, desire war. But both have been forced into war through the unprincipled maneuvers of a numerically small minority of militarists surrounding the throne at Tokyo.

• With the weight of popular condemnation added to the weight of peace sentiment among the Japanese themselves, there seems to be reason for expectancy that, failing to achieve an early spectacular victory in China, the militarists may find themselves as unpopular in Japan as elsewhere.

In The Boston Section:

Food deliveries sharply cut as Hartford truck strike continues

Foley reported starting investigation of Dolan

Force of new minimum wage law brought home in mandatory decrees

Low cost highways despite increasing market called possible by engineers

***And* News From All New England**

In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Duce and Führer for Peace, Dictators Declare at Berlin; Ties of Friendship Repledged

BERLIN, Sept. 28 (AP)—Premier Mussolini of Italy and Reichsführer Hitler of Germany told 600,000 Germans and a world-wide radio audience tonight that peace will be the issue from National Socialist-Fascist collaboration.

The Führer spoke first and briefly at the gala festival in May Field and Olympic Stadium.

The Duce, speaking in German, followed.

"The whole world is tensely asking," Signor Mussolini said, "what will be the result of the Berlin meeting: 'Peace or war?' Both of us, the Führer and myself, can answer with a loud voice: 'Peace.'"

Marxism Denounced

Signor Mussolini spoke twice as long as Herr Hitler, who said but a few words in prefacing the carefully prepared address of his guest.

Herr Hitler denounced the "democratic, Marxistic international," (communist), while the Duce predicted that Europe would go Fascist "not through our propaganda, but by the logic of things."

Signor Mussolini stoutly defended his Spanish policy "where thousands of Italian volunteers have fallen attempting to save European culture—a culture which still can be rejuvenated if it turns from false and lying god of Geneva and Moscow toward the real truth of our revolution."

Crowd Under Umbrellas

As Signor Mussolini finished speaking the evening's earlier sprinkle turned to rain in earnest.

Thousands of umbrellas and their holders rose in the Stadium, as Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini left the May Field and walked through a lane of blackguards to the Olympic stadium, brilliantly lighted by great floodlights.

Herr Hitler, after asserting that Germany had been badly kicked about after the war, thanked Fascist Italy for "not partaking" in the kicking.

Like Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, who opened the mass meeting, the Führer expressed "great rejoicing" of the German people for the Duce's visit.

Herr Hitler said that tonight's assembly was a "people's meeting" with

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

First Jurywoman In N. Y. Selected For Mixed Panel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Mrs. Julia E. Ehrentreu, a housewife, has the distinction of being the first woman empaneled in a jury in New York city and thus also becomes the first jury forewoman here. Her introduction into the court came yesterday when she was accepted for service on a mixed jury serving before Justice Salvatore A. Cotillo, of the State Supreme Court.

"I have dabbled a bit in law at times," Mrs. Ehrentreu said when asked for comment. "Once I was called as a juror in New Jersey, but I was a secretary then and could not be spared from my work. I am glad I got on the first panel. I thought I would be challenged."

The acceptance of Mrs. Ehrentreu for jury service was followed by the induction of women into juries in various other courts here, and when the trials started there were 51 women and 69 men serving in the various courtrooms. Five other women joined Mrs. Ehrentreu in the Supreme Court case before Justice Cotillo, making a mixed jury of six women and six men. A total of 143 women appeared for the Supreme Court panel in Manhattan, only eight asking to be excused.

The fall term of the city court opened with 93 women in the new panel of 500 jurors.

Mrs. Isabella Bower, a housewife, became the first woman to serve as head of a jury in Bronx County. The case was a damage action for $25,000 against the city and other defendants.

No women jurors were called in Brooklyn and Queens, because the panels there had been selected before women were registered for jury service.

Trial of a negligence action was delayed in the courtroom of Justice Peter Schmuck, of the State Supreme Court, because a woman juror objected to serving in a case brought by a woman for alleged injury she had received when she slipped on a bathroom floor.

When asked if she had any objections to acting as a juror in the case, she replied she "most certainly had."

"She must be a terrible housekeeper," the prospective juror said of the plaintiff.

Yellowstone Stays Open At President's Request

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Secretary Harold L. Ickes said yesterday that at President Roosevelt's request an order closing Yellowstone National Park to travel, Sept. 26, had been revoked. The park will remain open to tourists another fortnight, he said, unless snow blocks highways.

Mr. Roosevelt visited the park over the week-end.

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Paris in Market For Big Loans In Aid of Franc

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 28—In an effort to relieve pressure on the franc the French Government is seeking a large loan.

Negotiations are under way between the French Treasury and certain leading financial establishments in Switzerland and soundings also have been made on the same subject in the Netherlands. In addition the French Government has approached a British bank which earlier this year granted a loan of 4,500,000,000 francs ostensibly to the railroads of France but actually to the Treasury, requesting an extension of this loan which falls due in November and December.

There is good reason to believe that the British bank has been slow to respond to the new French appeal. In fact, it is even stated in well-informed quarters that English bankers turned down the request on the grounds that the political and financial situation in France was "too uncertain."

Parleys with London are still continuing, however, and it is under-

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A.F. of L. Unit To Fight Order Of Labor Board

Electrical Workers Seek Court Rule on Power to Set Aside Contracts

Doubts Its Legality

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 28—Resistance to decisions of the National Labor Relations Board favoring the Committee for Industrial Organization to the disadvantage of the American Federation of Labor took a sharp new turn here as the metal trades department of the federation began its annual meeting.

The Electrical Workers' Union announced that it was going into court this week to challenge the asserted power of the labor board to set aside union contracts even though endorsed by a federal judge.

The standing of union agreements and the responsibility of trade unions are involved, according to A. F. of L. chiefs.

"We are contesting in the federal courts the legal right of the National Labor Relations Board to make invalid, labor contracts between employer and employee," said Daniel W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"We are not going to admit such a claim. We realize this is a serious situation."

The episode which is sending the electrical workers into the courts is the well-known recent NLRB order overruling a court decision which had supported an A. F. of L. contract with the National Electric Products Corporation of Ambridge, Penna. This board order has caused the largest flurry in the A. F. of L. over any single act of the labor board.

Takes New Initiative

The case has another new angle. After apparently winning an election taken among the plant employees, the A. F. of L. organization has not waited for the labor board to certify it as the sole bargaining agency, but in the absence of such action by the board has asserted this authority on its own initiative, declared a closed shop and absorbed all the C. I. O. members.

On the issue of stability of contracts, leaders of the A. F. of L. complain that if one of its trade unions negotiates an agreement with an employer, and thereupon the C. I. O. faction in the company protests to the labor board and the board voids the contract, then labor agreements have no security.

A number of employers are hesitating to make agreements with the A. F. of L. because of uncertainty as to whether the labor board would annul them, the metal trades department was told by its officers.

"The cornerstone upon which the trade union movement is erected is the practice of collective bargaining with employers and the agreements which follow," observed the metal trades officials. "These agreements constitute the rules and regulations agreed to jointly by the employer and his employee. Collective bargaining and industrial democracy cannot be separated from the agreements entered into."

Many strong A. F. of L. unions are so insistent upon carrying out contracts that their international offi-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

President Asks Cheap Power for All

Says at Bonneville Dam in Oregon He Is for Wide Distribution

Hits Private Group

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT NEAR PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 28—True to the crusading zeal of the New Deal, President Roosevelt today destined Bonneville Dam, a magnificent power and navigation structure 42 miles above Portland in a gorge of the mighty Columbia River, to the widest possible use of hydro-electric power by farmers and other general consumers, rather than to limit it to special groups for industrial uses in "new Pittsburghs" near the dam site.

The President said: "It is because I am thinking of the nation and the region 50 years from now that I venture the further prophecy that as time passes we will do everything in our power to encourage the building up of the smaller communities of the United States. Today many people are beginning to realize that there is inherent weakness in cities which become too large and inherent strength in a wider geographical distribution of population."

He declared, too, that instead of spending half its income on armaments as some nations do, America was wiser in building such projects to give "more wealth, better living and greater happiness for our children."

Puts Him on Liberal Side

In this major address of his western trip, the President gave his views in a controversy that has divided the Democratic Party in Oregon and which has important national implications. On the one side are those, like Gov. Charles H. Martin of Oregon, the Portland Chamber of Commerce and business leaders, who wish to attract great new industries to the area by cheap Bonneville power at a "switch board rate."

On the other side are the public ownership advocates, like Representative Walter M. Pierce (D) of Oregon, J. D. Ross of Seattle—considered by many the leading municipal power engineer of the United States—and various New Dealers who advocate what in Oregon is called, "cheap power for nothing."

Mr. Roosevelt takes the side of the latter group. He contends that national well-being does not depend on vast Pittsburghs near dam sites, but on "the distribution of the proposed power to as wide an area as the science of transmission would permit."

Ross May Boss Bonneville

His decision is taken by many persons to presage appointment of Mr. Ross, the Seattle engineer, as administrator of Bonneville. This official, who will have great authority in managing the use of Bonneville power, must be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and rates must be fixed by the Federal Power Commission—resignation of whose chairman, Frank R. McNinch, the President accepted today.

But the major directive, not alone for Bonneville but for the entire prospective Columbia River Authority, seems to have been set by Presi-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Text of Bonneville Dam speech Page 5.

Steam best power source, utility men say: Financial Page.

By a Staff Artist

Map of Area to Be Irrigated by Coulee Dam

Shows Location of Timberline Lodge, Bonneville Dam, Coulee Dam, Canal and Pumping Project From Coulee

Facts on Bonneville Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BONNEVILLE, Ore., Sept. 28—The Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River, where it forms a boundary between Oregon and Washington 42 miles east of Portland, is a concrete, gravity type dam, 170 feet high, 1250 feet long at the crest. It has an overflow spillway in the center 900 feet long.

An area of approximately 1,200,000 acres in the Columbia River Basin will be irrigated by the Bonneville and Grand Coulee projects combined, and unnumbered factories, farms and homes will be energized by the kilowattage produced. Expenditure of more than $450,000,000 already is estimated for the combined basin development, and the population to be served, now reckoned at a sparse 3 per cent of the nation's population, is expected to swell greatly.

This dam was begun by the Corps of Engineers, War Department, with a $32,200,000 allotment by the Public Works Administration. The cost of the dam and the initial power installation is estimated at $51,000,000. The dam itself is completed, but work is proceeding at this time on the installation of power machinery, fish ways and other appurtenant structures.

The initial installation of the Bonneville powerhouse will include two major generators of a combined capacity of 116,000 horse-power. The ultimate installation will include ten of these generators, having a total capacity of 580,000 horse-power.

U. S. Aligns Self With League In Condemnation of Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—The United States aligned itself morally today with the 52 nations of the world condemning Japanese bombardment of Chinese civilian populations.

Acting with a celerity indicating energetic support for the measure, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in a formal statement took notice of the condemnation of Japan by the League of Nations' Assembly, and inferentially associated the United States with the movement by recalling strong independent protests sent to Tokyo from Washington.

Mr. Hull's haste in preparation was such that he was forced to pause in reading his statement to a press conference to check over pencilled words.

The United States, Mr. Hull pointed out, has "repeatedly" condemned such attacks as those denounced by the League, and has held this type of warfare "contrary to the practices of war and humanity."

Mr. Hull declined to make any commitment on America's course in the event of further League action. That must be left till a tangible proposal is forthcoming, he told reporters.

The effect of the Hull statement is to align the United States with the League, and to present a joint front of world powers to Japan, although America's action is arrived at independently.

This is the same course followed in 1935 by the United States against Italy in the Ethiopian adventure.

Precedent of Italy

Indications are that that precedent will be followed today. When the League condemned Italy as the aggressor and imposed sanctions, the United States paralleled each step and even went beyond the League in halting petroleum exports. League powers never came around to shutting off oil shipments and the United States was left in some embarrassment by its advance independent action.

This same cautious attitude of not "getting out on a limb" is what chiefly differentiates today's State Department attitude from 1935, and also from America's earlier independent condemnation of Japan in the Manchoukuo adventure when Great Britain failed to follow American example, to Colonel Stimson's obvious discomfiture.

His Own Writing

Correspondents had anticipated a statement from Mr. Hull today, and were not disappointed. Lack of such a statement would have indicated departure from the traditional policy of independent but co-operative peace action with the League, which has been in vogue here, irrespective of party, since the secretaryship of Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Hull arrived at the press conference apologizing for a quarter of an hour delay, the cause of which soon became apparent. He immediately started reading his scribbled statement but stumbled over the wording.

"It's my own writing. I can't read it," he said.

After the conference, reporters stayed while the statement was deciphered a second time. It was brief, and though not directly indorsing the League protest, emphasized the parallel position taken by the United States.

Answering subsequent questions, Mr. Hull said Washington has received no reply from Japan to its Sept. 22 protest note.

He declined to comment on Geneva reports that the United States discouraged a conference of powers with special interests in the Far East on the grounds that world peace is a matter for all powers.

He declared many views, ideas, suggestions and rumors are being circulated in Geneva but indicated that none of these have reached a point where definite proposals for a course of action have been presented to the United States for concurrence.

State Department officials declared that the American Government will consider carefully any concrete proposal from the League of Nations for meeting the Sino-Japanese crisis.

State Department officials made plain today that America's strong protest note to Japan last week fully expressed its own abhorrence of Japanese warfare which has brought unanimous condemnation from Geneva. On the other hand, the officials insisted that the Government does not propose to answer hypothetical questions regarding its attitude toward any of several proposed methods for meeting the issue being considered by the League.

The status of the United States at Geneva was explained in the statement of Sept. 21 which described the basis under which Leland Harrison, American Minister to Switzerland, had been designated to attend meetings of the League's advisory committee considering the Far Eastern crisis.

The State Department declared unequivocally in that note that the United States did not take upon itself the responsibility of a League member in permitting Mr. Harrison to attend. The statement assumed that the League ultimately would arrive at a decision on policy toward the Far East.

Economic pressure would be particularly effective in the case of the Island Kingdom, according to statistical interpretation of its imports and exports. The United States is in a more powerful position in regard to Japan than it was to Italy, two years ago, for it is one of Japan's principal customers. Great Britain and China itself are other major customers.

British opinion appears to be moving in the direction of a boycott, but this would hardly be effective if not supported by the United States. A statement in the Economist of Lon-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 8)

52 Nations Join In Condemning Japanese Acts

Silence Marks Approval of Strong Resolution by League

On Air Attacks

'Horror and Indignation' Is Expressed at Bombing of Open Towns

Fifty-two nations today condemned the Japanese bombing of civilian population as the League Assembly confirmed its advisory committee's resolution of "horror and indignation" at Japanese action.

It is hoped that world public opinion is exercising a restraining effect on Japanese aerial operations in China, although the British are finding it necessary to inquire into the reported submarine attack on a large fleet of fishing junks in the neighborhood of Hong Kong.

Meanwhile extravagant reports as to arming on the Russo-Japanese frontier are circulating. The only news properly established, however, is that the Russian Minister to China, Dimitri V. Bogomoloff, is hastily returning by air to Moscow.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 28—The Assembly of the League of Nations representing 52 nations today unanimously condemned unrestricted Japanese aerial bombardment of Chinese cities. Action was taken without formal vote, but the League signified its intention by a moment of solemn silence confirming the strong resolution adopted unanimously on the previous day by the Advisory Committee expressing "horror and indignation" at Japan's bombardment of open towns and "profound distress" at the casualties among innocent citizens.

At the same session Belgium was elected as a non-permanent member of the League of Nations Council to succeed Republican Spain.

With its invariable habit of passing a fine-tooth comb through diplomatic utterances to discover the meaning hidden between the lines, Geneva is now busy wondering whether a hint of coming action by Great Britain or League is contained in the remark of Viscount Cranborne, British Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs—that the effect of Japanese unrestricted air bombing "is, I suggest, a factor which those responsible would do well to take into account."

While Lord Cranborne's sentiments and terms of resolution are universally approved here, most people consider mere words inadequate. There is an insistent demand for specific acts despite the admitted difficulty of doing anything without running a risk of extending the conflict.

Stronger Than on Spain

Yesterday's resolution is even stronger than the one passed by the Council on May 29 condemning the bombing of open towns in Spain. The Council's resolution though obviously directed against the bombing of Guernica did not specify any particular act but merely "condemns employment in the Spanish struggle of methods contrary to international law and the bombing of open towns."

The advisory committee's resolution, on the other hand, definitely arraigns "Japanese aircraft." The insertion of these words followed a discussion wherein both Stanley M. Bruce, Australian delegate, and Lord Cranborne urged that reference to Japan be left out on the grounds that Chinese airplanes had bombed civilians in Shanghai. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, however, pointed out that the question of whether or not the bombs were "aimed" came into the picture. His proposal that the words "by Japanese aircraft" be inserted in the resolution was then adopted.

It is worth mentioning that there have been no more bombings of open towns in Spain since the council's resolution. It now remains to be seen whether world denunciation will have any effect on Japan.

Demand for Boycott

Meanwhile, news has reached Geneva that a demand that individuals should take a hand, by organizing voluntary boycotts of Japanese goods, is growing in several countries and particularly in England. It is felt that if there were widespread refusal to buy Japanese exports, her ability to import the raw materials she so much needs for the prosecution of warfare would be greatly curtailed.

"If the League cannot defend right in the face of might, it can at least point out the wrong doer to the world," said Dr. Wellington Koo, China's delegate to the League.

"If it cannot enforce international law and principles of the covenant," he continued, "it (the League) can at least make it known that it hasn't abandoned them.

Yesterday's discussions on China in the advisory committee were paralleled by similar discussions on Spain in the political committee where Julio Alvarez del Vayo denounced refusal of many countries to allow the lawful Spanish government to buy arms. He further de-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Intimate Message From Washington

War Makes Trucks Scarce in Japan—So It Did in Ethiopia and U. S. Business Boomed—Bombs and Booms? Again!

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Sept. 28

Occasionally, a reminiscent note is struck by some brief item that clicks into a newspaper office over the teletype machine, and such an event has just occurred for this column. It came in the simple quotation from a Commerce Department bulletin "that Japan's military operations in China have caused a shortage of motor vehicles in the Island Empire." The news item continued:

"The Army has contracted to take practically the entire domestic production of commercial vehicles in addition to purchasing large numbers of imported vehicles."

The Commerce Department said that a large part of the shortage will have to be made up by imports.

That was all. Yet suddenly this column found its memory winging back to 1935 and recalling a little town named Massua in Eritrea which, if you know your geography, is a seaport in Italian Africa. The ocean races on one side of it and the sandy wastes of the desert stretch on the other. This isolated little town was, for a few months in the summer of 1935, the leading import center for American automobiles in the whole world.

Well, Well, at It Again

"Good old Commerce Department," this column found itself exclaiming,—"It's at it again!" for the Commerce Department, with that disarming simplicity which accompanies pure commercialism, aided and recorded the export of American motor cars to Italian Africa in 1935 coincident with the Ethiopian adventure, which carried mechanized civilization and slaughter to the primitive soldiers of Haile Selassie, and it is now, with a similar bland objectivity, apparently announcing the possibility of a lucrative war-boom in Japan.

The State Department saw the United States trade to Italy in a different light in 1935 and public opinion brought a stop to it; and it is very likely that public opinion will deal similarly with any big war-increase of American trucks to Japan now even though they merely replace units sent to the front.

This column well remembers the odd sensation of discovery that came to it in thumbing the huge trade statistic files of the Commerce Department in 1935 and realizing suddenly what that spurt of 1½ ton truck exports to Italian Eritrea really meant. We have never seen Massua, but we shall always hope to see it. It took only 28 American trucks in 1932; 62 the next year; 84 in 1934, and lo, suddenly in the warm summer of 1935 it took 2203! What happy salesman has ever seen the like! In 1934 not a gallon of American fuel did it purchase; then in the August of the Ethiopian adventure, Massua took 1,348,110 gallons. We can be precise: our scrap book is before us.

Now these were startling facts. They were promptly printed—we modestly refrain from saying emblazoned—in the pages of this newspaper, where they may be found under date of Sept. 27, 1935, and later. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at a subsequent press conference grimly acknowledged he was aware of them. The Senate Munitions Committee was in full eruption at the time, getting up steam for its neutrality bill which is now law. It was interested also in the figures.

Getting At the Facts

Stephen A. Raushenbush, its chief investigator, dispatched polite but businesslike letters to the principal motor car manufacturers of Detroit on the subject. It developed that 2026 Ford trucks had gone to the little African town, and that other makes were also represented. Most of those were pre-war orders delivered from April to August for the push which the Italians were preparing, and they stopped promptly with the outbreak of hostilities.

And so the new comment of the Commerce Department regarding motor cars for Japan strikes a responsive note. A war is on and trucks are wanted. If not at the front, then at the base of supplies. Here is an opportunity for American manufacturers to make profits out of somebody else's war; not in selling guns and ammunition, of course, but in goods which are legitimate enough in normal times in any international trade—trucks and gasoline; scrap iron and innocent cotton linters; copper and nickel and certain ordinary machinery which can be turned to odd uses.

It is the happy duty of the Commerce Department to make known to home manufacturers the golden opportunities for goods abroad, and this duty, one may be sure, Secretary Daniel A. Roper will studiously perform.

Nevertheless, one cannot help but feel that American manufacturers should think twice over such openings. History records that the trade to that little town of Massua came to a prompt end. It is true the State Department officially knows of no war in the Far East today, but there are other factors involved. Senate committees make investigations; public opinion is sometimes roused. Naturally, what the automobile manufacturers do by way of crowding outgoing Pacific steamships with 1½-ton trucks will be watched with interest by the nation.

Queenie Lost by Peddler Joe Turns Up at S.P.C.A. Shelter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Joseph Hershkowitz, a peddler who lives at 728 East Ninth Street, applied anxiously at the shelter of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals here. Had anyone seen his dog?

She was a nice brown dog, named Queenie, part Chow and part something else. She belonged to little Joe, whom big Joe described as being physically handicapped and possessed of a lavish affection for the irreplaceable Queenie.

It was now 3 o'clock in the afternoon and Queenie had been missing eight hours. Charles Woodford, clerk at the shelter, which is frequented by Park Avenue debutantes as well as families from the Ghetto, had the right answer, but before he could give it there was a yelp of delight from an adjoining room. Queenie, herself, was speaking.

Grateful Reunion

There followed one of those grateful reunions which are a common sight to officials of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The dog landed in the smiling man's arms with so much noisy activity that big Joe could scarcely give out the necessary facts which the clerk wanted for his record. This, it was explained, is a common occurrence at the shelter, where dogs, picked up as strays, sometimes break their leashes in a rush for the man or woman who comes to claim them.

This represents only one of the many services to animals which the society has been rendering for 72 years. More than 300,000 animals pass through the shelter annually. Finding homes for stray or unwanted animals is one branch of the work, but this is seldom done hastily.

"Sometimes we have to try several homes before we get the right one for the right dog," Mr. Woodford said. "We make sure the animal is a desirable pet, but we have to make sure also that the would-be owner offers a desirable home for a pet, too. We consider whether other members of the family will be kind to a pet, whether the family is economically able to keep one and whether there are facilities for giving him exercise.

General Improvement

"Since coming here 10 years ago, I see an improvement generally in the treatment of animals. I believe that through radio talks, the police department and the literature which our society sends out, the public is more awake to the need for more humane treatment of animals.

"Nearly everyone in the society here has an animal of some sort. Sometimes a pet who is sent here because of a so-called bad disposition has been known to be soon wagging his tail at one of his defendants at the shelter, where we have proved that kindness and intelligent understanding of dogs can often eliminate traits that may have resulted only from brutal treatment."

Found!

Kinkajou

Recovered by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Restored to the Owner of the Pet

States Now Better Neighbors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—Reviewing 10 years of progress in the movement to make better neighbors of the 48 States and to check the trend toward excessive centralization, the Council of State Governments, now composed of official representatives of Senates, houses, and executive departments of 35 States, declares in its 1937 handbook just published here that, nothwithstanding impressive gains that have been made, its work has only begun.

Yet a great contrast is pictured between the present which sees the States actually at work together in a half dozen commissions under the council, and a day, 10 years ago, when it looked as if the pioneer efforts made by Henry Toll, Colorado State Senator, had ended in failure.

Not without a touch of humor, the handbook, called "The Book of the States," relates this episode. For two years Senator Toll had been spending his own funds in an effort to interest members of legislatures in other States in his idea of interstate co-operation through a permanent organization.

There had been efforts in this direction before, as, for example, the still functioning Governors' Conference, but Mr. Toll wanted to see machinery established which would bring into active co-operation the members of the legislatures who have the responsibility of enacting laws which make co-operation practical.

To put his idea before members of legislatures, Senator Toll published a leaflet, the Legislator, and sent it to his colleagues in other states. In August, 1927, he decided to call a conference of the unofficial councils which had sprung up in the states in response to his proposals. So he sent notices to the 7500 state legislators then in office, asking them to meet at Buffalo. And who came? "Five people appeared at the appointed room in the Hotel LaFayette," says the handbook. "Four were reporters and the fifth a lobbyist."

But a setback like this didn't keep Senator Toll from his work. He continued to publish his pamphlet. Senator George Woodward of Chestnut Hill, Penna., was another supporter of the idea who refused to be downhearted, and he kept right on contributing $1000 a year to the effort, a gift he started in 1926 and has kept up ever since. Other contributions came from three individual legislators.

And in the next few years, Senator Toll managed to get the American Legislators' Association on its feet. The next year eight legislators from eight states came to the annual meeting. The following year, nine came. Then at last, in 1930, needed financial support for the movement arrived. The Spelman Fund contributed $40,000 and has kept up its contributions ever since, to help get the movement well started.

Safety Signs Held As Constituting Hazard at Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28—Safety signs on roads sometimes constitute a notable hazard, Lammot duPont, president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., declared in an address at the Fourth Annual Safety Conference in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

"The most important thing from the safety standpoint," Mr. duPont asserted, "is for the driver of an automobile, or the operator of a machine in a shop, to see where he is going, or what he is doing."

Signs and warning devices, he continued, very often attract attention to themselves—and away from the source of possible danger to which they refer.

"It seems obvious," he said, "that we must educate our workmen to look around and think. If we desire to make a workman look at his machine so that he will not allow it to operate in a manner which will injure himself or somebody else, we should not put up a sign 'Look at your machine.' The presence of the sign itself induces the employee to refrain from looking at the machine."

Harold E. Hilts, senior highway engineer of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, declared that diversion of funds from highway purposes is one of the most serious obstacles to the building and maintenance of highways that are safe and adequate.

Adoption of uniform trucking laws was urged by H. H. Kelly, chief of the safety division of the Bureau of Motor Carriers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"The Government now has an agency in that field, for the first time," he said, "and already 27 states have adopted in full the uniform rules for trucks and busses as put out by the bureau."

Skilled in Law

Wide World

Priscilla Lawyer Randolph
Re-elected President of National Women Lawyers Association

Women Lawyers Elect Officers

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 28 (AP)—Priscilla Lawyer Randolph, Los Angeles, was re-elected yesterday as president of the National Women Lawyers Association.

New officers chosen were Felice Cohn, Reno, Nev., second vice president; Edith Moyer McElroy, Washington, third vice president; Mrs. Gladys Barnes Donovan, Kansas City, fourth vice president, and Henrietta Stonestreet, Baltimore, librarian-historian.

Other officers re-elected were Laura Berrien, Washington, first vice president; Florence K. Thacker, Indianapolis, treasurer, and Dr. Edith Hurd, Boston, corresponding secretary.

Minimum Soft Coal Prices

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Bituminous Coal Commission completed classification today of types and sizes of coals in half of the eastern districts and announced it would end that work before starting minimum price co-ordinations.

Chairman Charles F. Hosford Jr. said some district boards of producers have failed to file complete minimum price proposals and coordination schedules. He served notice the commission will proceed with co-ordination work despite any delinquencies.

This co-ordination aims to enable every producer in an individual consuming area to enter it on a fair competitive basis for each class of coal. Present hearings cover only coal districts east of the Mississippi River.

Classification work, the commission said, was completed early today in Ohio, Michigan and part of West Virginia. The commission appointed a special examining board to hurry an agreement on price co-ordination between District 1, Central Pennsylvania, and District 7, southeastern West Virginia. The two district boards announced they were unable to compromise differences and saw no possibility of agreeing.

The commission ordered the entire memberships of both district boards to appear before the examining board. It was the second important price disagreement requiring commission arbitration. Last week an arbitrator was appointed to settle differences between Districts 1 and 2, both in Pennsylvania.

Producer groups from Pittsburgh, part of West Virginia and eastern Kentucky, embracing Districts, 2, 7 and 8, were holding separate hearings on classifications.

Pennsylvania Tackles Bootleg Coal Problem In Governor's Parley

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 28 (AP)—Pennsylvania, world's largest producer of anthracite, has rolled up its sleeves to tackle its $35,000,000 "bootleg" coal problem.

Gov. George H. Earle has gathered about him representatives of virtually every business and industry in the State, as well as colliery owners, miners and the bootleggers themselves, in a new effort to determine just what ails King Coal.

Nationalization of the industry, State control or State operation of collieries and a spread-the-work proposal will be among the remedies considered.

The conference results from months of investigation into the bootleg coal traffic, which sprang up in 1925, assumed amazing proportions during the depression years and at present holds national attention.

New York, New Jersey, Maryland and other neighbor states long have urged Pennsylvania to halt the flow of free-lance coal across their borders.

The Anthracite Institute charged that 4,000,000 tons of coal were removed from company-owned land annually, representing a market value of $35,000,000. The institute claimed that thousands of men and boys, and women in some instances, were setting up make-shift mines through the mountain areas of Schuylkill, Northumberland and Carbon Counties, in the heart of the anthracite fields.

Joseph Brennan, leader of a bootleg miners' and truckers' union, charged recently that "big time rackets" had invaded the field. He said the bootleg miners themselves would drive out the racketeers and co-operate with the State Government in getting regular jobs for the free-lancers.

It all began after the strike of 1925 and 1926. Some coal companies permitted miners to remove small quantities of coal for use in their homes. Later, operators charged, miners began selling this coal. Where only a few coal holes could be seen after the strike, the State's investigators report thousands of home-made collieries in the hills.

Governor Earle appointed two commissions—one to look into free-lance mining; the other to seek solution of all the ills of the industry, most of them traced to the upward trend of oil and gas as fuels.

The Governor's conference will study rfeight rates, which the operators insist are too high; how greater use of hard coal can be promoted and what is to be done about the miner stranded with his family in idle colliery towns.

A special session of the Legislature is contemplated soon after the first of the year. It may be called upon to enact laws covering whatever proposed solution emerges from the Governor's conference.

State Compact on Parole

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 27 (AP)—United in a 25-state compact for control of paroled convicts, the Interstate Commission on Crime turned Saturday to the job of cutting off the criminal's gun supply.

Thirty-three states were represented at the convention, and with harmony achieved on the parole problem, officials hoped for as much success on others—including extradition and chasing felons across state lines.

Flexible rules for operation of the parole compact were adopted at the final session, leaving room for the signing states to make supplementary regulations as they are needed.

This triple-edged legislative program for firearms control was suggested in a final session report:

Uniform state laws for the regulation and licensing of revolvers and pistols, and requiring the fingerprinting of owners of such weapons; a federal statue prohibiting the transportation of revolvers and pistols into states regulating possession of those weapons; a federal ban on the private possession of sawed-off shotguns, similar to the present federal regulation against private ownership of machine guns.

"We are trying to separate the criminal from the peaceful citizen in these recommendations," said Col. Paul G. Kirk, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Safety and chairman of the firearms committee. "We'll need the co-operation of citizens."

Bar Committee Takes Up Case Of Justice Black

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 28 (AP)—A public session of the American Bar Association's resolutions committee ended today without a word of discussion on the proposal of Robert Lee Tullis, former dean of Louisiana University Law School, to investigate Justice Hugo L. Black. The convention went into a closed meeting after hearing Mr. Tullis speak briefly for his proposal.

Only a dozen persons, other than the committee, heard him. When chairman L. B. Day, of Lincoln, Neb., invited discussion, no one spoke. The resolutions committee will make its report to the Assembly Thursday morning.

If resolutions are adopted by the assembly they go to the house of delegates for action. If the house rejects a resolution adopted by the assembly, the assembly then decides whether to call for a referendum of the membership.

The Tullis resolution appeared coincidentally with a proposal introduced to the Junior Bar Association suggesting that candidates for judicial office be required to announce publicly their affiliations with "secret and subversive" organizations.

Other resolutions proposed investigation of sources of income of law enforcement officers; uniform marriage and divorce laws, and a requirement 60 per cent of law school faculty members shall have been practicing attorneys for five years before appointment.

Criticism of the Administration and of President Roosevelt's court plan was carried over to a dinner meeting last night addressed by Joseph B. Ely, Democrat and former Governor of Massachusetts.

Mr. Ely attributed to the Administration a definite plan to minimize the influence of the bar in opposition to its program.

Speaking before about 2000 association members, Mr. Ely quoted President Roosevelt in his Constitution Day address as having made a direct attack on the profession as "obstructors of progress toward economic security and rational constitutional interpretation."

"To my mind, the accusation against the legal profession was to dominate the weight which the legal mind would most forcibly bring to any discussion for the preservation of those fundamental principles of American government," Mr. Ely said.

Cattle Roundup In Idaho Fills 103 Stock Cars

NEW MEADOWS, Idaho, Sept. 28 (AP)—Western America's biggest cattle roundup of the century ended Sept. 26 on the "Circle C" ranch in this valley under the snow-tipped Rockies.

In 103 railway stock yards 2600 pure bred Herefords—2,500,000 pounds of beef valued on the hoof at $300,000—rolled Denver-ward. Three trains were required for the trip down a winding branch line to Weiser, Idaho, on the Union Pacific main line where the trains could be consolidated.

"The shipment is the largest from shipper to consignee in the 70 years' history of our railroads and the roundup is the biggest in the West in nearly 40 years," said C. R. Likins, New Meadows freight agent.

George Hanks of Denver purchased the cattle. Three sons of a pioneer cattle-raiser—Albert, Rollie and Loyal Campbell—directed the day-long loading.

Virginia Radio Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 28—Gov. George C. Peery has authorized release of $150,000 from the state general fund to supplement expenditures of $156,877.55 by eight participating cities in the establishment of a state-wide police radio system.

Cotton-Picking Enlivened By Songs and Monkeyshines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 28—About this time of the year, when the sun beams down its hottest at midday, and a keen crispness creeps into the still night air, when goldenrod waves its lovely plumes along every country lane, when the first red leaf tints the sweet gum tree—yes, and when farmers look knowingly over broad green fields that have blossomed into snowy whiteness—then it is cotton-picking time here in Dixie.

Singing Negroes bend over brown stalks that loose their white bolls into the September air. Flying fingers send the fleecy white fibers tumbling into the open sacks that slowly fill with their burden as they are dragged along the rows, until they look like so many fatted pigs ready for the market.

Then the cotton is weighed on scales set up in the fields, emptied into big baskets made of white oak splits, and later put in wagons for the trip to the gin. And there the farm gives up its fleecy product to the calls of commerce, which send it through a myriad channels and into a myriad forms for the use of humanity, which counts it one of its most trusted friends.

Down the Rows

You will see whole families in the fields these days. When the sun shines, cotton must be picked; for hard rains will cause it to stain. It pops out of the bolls with almost alarming suddenness, and there hangs its white flag for the world to see. The rows stretch out almost to the horizon, and it takes patient labor of many hands to pull the cotton from is nestling place. Backs must be bent and fingers scratched. Cotton-picking is real work, but how enjoyable!

Only a person who has picked cotton and bent his back alongside many others, who has felt the sweat pour down his face, and who has sung age-old spirituals or joined in chanting Negro songs as he dragged his sack along, can be said to have experienced the part of southern life that knows no change through the decades. The machine age has not yet entered the cotton field, and man's labor counts for as much today as ever.

In lazy late August and in September, cotton-picking is hot work. Green leaves get in the way, and the bolls are soft. But when frost comes and winter blows its icy breath into late October and November, the fields become brown and the bolls take on a flinty hardness that prick like needles at one's finger tips. If it is the last picking, the cotton is hard to get. Sometimes the bolls and all are snapped from the stalks and put into the bags.

What Invention May Do

The Negro seems to fit into a cotton field as no where else. He seems happier there. From the youngest toddling baby, sitting on the trailing sack, to the white-haired and venerable one with a crooked stick for support, they all seem contented when putting cotton into sack or basket. Gay laughter and songs float over the fields, white teeth flash in dark faces, and many monkeyshines enliven the tedium.

Two brothers, the Rust boys of Memphis, have invented a mechanical cotton picker that really cleans the fields in tests. They say it will save much labor on southern plantations and farms. But this machine will rob cotton of much of its charm and romance. And many a person who looks to this cotton-picking money in the fall and who delights in the pleasant hours in the fields, will dread to see it invade the Carolinas.

The story of cotton is a long one. From fuzzy seed in the warm earth of spring, to sturdy plant that grows amidst the song of cotton choppers, through the hot summer and on to fall, where it is gathered and sent to the gin and mills it is a story of romance and hard labor that is the South itself. And no part of this story is more fascinating than that which is told in the fields where the fleecy bolls hang in the autumn air, yielding only to the pickers' hands.

Personnel Agencies To Aid Civil Service Sought in 5 States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—Realizing that passage of merit system laws is only the first step toward abolishing spoils practices in government, officials in five states and more than a score of municipalities that recently adopted civil service are now tackling the job of installing good public personnel agencies, reports the Civil Service Assembly here.

State agencies are being established in the five states that voted State-wide merit system laws in their recent legislatures. These are Arkansas, Connecticut, Maine, Michigan and Tennessee. The first and most important duty of the governments that are novices in civil service, says the Civil Service Assembly, is to select a trained and experienced personnel director.

"Once in charge, the personnel chief, in turn, has a preliminary task in learning all that he can about the positions under his jurisdiction, state or city-wide," the report continues. "This information is usually gathered through a job survey, such as has already been completed in Arkansas and Tennessee; from it a classification plan is made up, sorting positions into classes according to their difficulty and responsibilities, so that equal pay for equal work may be established.

"A second task faced by the new personnel officer is to weed out present employees who are incompetent and to retain competent workers."

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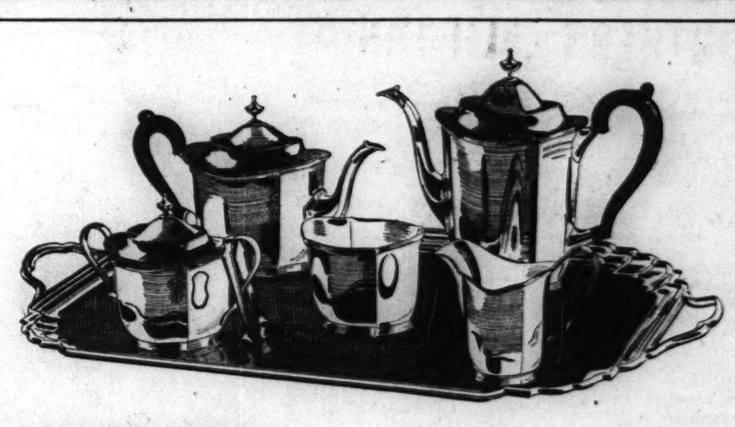

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Shifting Boundaries Traced By State Department Maps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—The American State Department has come to the aid of puzzled geographers with a volume detailing the scores of revisions of international boundaries in Europe as a result of the World War and of the Balkan War shortly before. It is called "International Transfers of Territory in Europe," embracing six maps and 240 pages of careful tabulation by Miss Sophia Saucerman.

It lists provinces lost or gained since 1910 and also areas set up into new governments by the peace treaty. It will be used by various government services in immigration, passport, naturalization and other matters where the prewar or present sovereignty of perhaps a small village must be ascertained.

Some of the most frequent questions which this publication is expected to help answer arise in connection with naturalization. In obtaining American citizenship papers the applicant must renounce specifically allegiance to the country of which he was formerly a subject. Strange as it may seem, some immigrants do not know actually of what nation they are citizens.

Take, for example, Dmitri Stefanovich, let us call him, who came to the United States from Trieste. He was born in Strumitsa, a small province in southeastern Europe which was under Turkish rule until the end of the Balkan War in 1913, was part of Bulgaria during the World War and has been included in Yugoslavia since 1919. Laws and treaties of the three countries must be checked and Stefanovich's citizenship may depend on what flag flew over Strumitsa when he was born or became of age there.

Then there is the matter of immigration quotas. Let us suppose that Herman Auslander and Ian Kaloszky both went off to sea as boys from Danzig. Herman was born in Oletzko, Gumbinnen, East Prussia. Parts of this arm of Germany were given to Poland and Lithuania after the World War, but neither man knows whether his birthplace is in the ceded part or not. Consultation of the index, maps and text in the new books shows that Oletzko is still part of East Prussia and hence Sailor Auslander, if admitted to the United States, is counted under the German quota, but Graudentz is one of the districts now making up Poland, so Kaloszky must enter as a Pole.

The State Department, too, occasionally receives inquiries from persons who have fallen heir to a bit of property in some obscure corner of Europe. For instance, the address might come in simply as Szielnicz, Lipto, which used to be a part of Hungary. But is it Hungarian now? Shall the inquirer be referred to an American consul in Hungary? No; Lipto, it turns out, is one of the provinces or "comitats" transferred to Czechoslovakia in the making of that new state. So the query goes to the nearest consul in Czechoslovakia.

Officials expect that Miss Saucerman's compilation will answer many such questions for which available atlases and maps have not always sufficed.

Red Men Mark Jubilee Of Pocahontas Degree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28—To celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Degree of Pocahontas, which was instituted in Philadelphia in 1887, more than 1500 members of the Improved Order of Red Men, representing every State in the Union, recently attended a banquet and dance in Convention Hall.

Helen Finerty, past great Pocahontas, led the Court of Honor, which included 47 members of the Degree of Pocahontas. Edgar C. Levey of San Francisco was the principal speaker at the banquet.

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Time of Testing Seen at Hand For Yugoslav Regime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—A Campaign of unprecedented violence is being carried on against the present government. Political and religious passions have been aroused to a pitch which they seldom reach even in the Balkans.

Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, the Prime Minister, received a very difficult heritage when he came to power in June, 1935. King Alexander had been assasssinated the autumn before after six years of drastic dictatorship and the throne had fallen to the young boy Peter II. The government of Dr. Bogoleub Yefitch, which took over after that, showed little constructive policy.

The rising unrest among the Yugoslav people made further continuance of the situation impossible, so that the regime was ended by the chief regent, Prince Paul, and an outsider, Dr. Stoyadinovitch, was put in control.

To say he has carried it out well, would be too much. But no objective observer could deny that he has reduced the coercion exercised upon Bosnians, Croatians and Slovenes, and without changing the laws has allowed the old politcial parties to function partially again. This not said in eulogy of Dr. Stoyadinovitch. He has temporized in many instances and has not attempted any general reconstruction of the Yugoslav state. He has restricted political liberty. But he has made the dictatorship milder.

King Initiates Plan

One fundamental act of his régime was an attempt to ratify a Concordat concluded between Yugoslavia and the Vatican. He did not draw up the Concordat, so was not responsible for its original terms. Nor was he the initiator of the plan. That was King Alexander.

However, Dr. Stoyadinovitch reinitiated the negotiations in an effort to bring to his regime the support of that two fifths of the people in Yugoslavia that are Roman Catholic.

Already the situation of the Orthodox Church and of the Moslems has been fixed by law, so the Vatican contended that the time had come to accord the Roman Catholic Church similar recognition. Opponents of the Concordat, however, contend that the privileges accorded to Catholicism were such as to place it in a preferred position, compared with other religious groups.

Restless Under Dictatorship

But the attempt precipitated a storm on the part of the orthodox followers which does not seem to be abating. This religious movement has been joined by the Fascists, all the old dictatorial groups, the extreme Nationalists, the Communists, and the Agrarians. All the floods of opposition have been released. Left wing, right wing, Marxists and Fascists, infidels, priests, Sérbian chauvinists and democrats, all join in the onslaught against the regime.

To this opposition there was added, for essentially political rather than religious reasons, the opposition of the Roman Catholic Croats whom the Concordat move originally sought to placate.

The masses of Yugoslavia thus appear to remain restless under the dictatorship.

D.A.R. Nominees Listed For National Society

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 28 (AP)—Mrs. Henry M. Robert Jr., candidate for president general of the national society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, announced a full slate of uandidates Sept. 26.

Mrs. Robert, treasurer-general of the national society, announced her candidacy in May, subject to the forty-seventh continental congress of the society in April, 1938.

Other candidates on her slate included: For treasurer general, Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, former state treasurer of New York, and for registrar general, Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, state regent of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Robert is a graduate of Syracuse University and a member of the Alpha Phi Fraternity and a number of honorary and patriotic societies. She is a descendant of Elder Brewster, Dr. Comfort Starr, Clement Corbin and other New England leaders.

Statue of Liberty 'Freed' For First Time in 50 Years

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—For the first time in her career the Statue of Liberty now knows what liberty is like. She has stood in New York Harbor for 50 years as a symbol of freedom, but she herself was not free until Sept. 25.

Despite the symbol of independence that she holds high in her hand, she always was under guard of a platoon of United States soldiers. They called her goddess, but just the same no visitors reached her door without first passing armed sentries.

Even the island she stood on did not belong to her. It belonged to the army. All she could call her own was the stone pedestal under her feet.

But now, at last, liberty has come to the Statue of Liberty.

The last of the soldiers—55 there were—left her island Sept. 26, left the great lady of bronze unquestioned queen of her 12-acre home in the harbor.

Now there are no more guns, no more bugle calls, no more marching feet to disturb her contemplations or to turn away admirers who come to watch her face in the moonlight. There are only half a dozen leisurely rangers of the National Park Service. Before long the army's barracks will be torn away and all of Bedloe's Island will be turned into a park in compliance with a proclamation by President Roosevelt. Trees will be planted. A yacht basin will be installed. The entrance to the statue will be shifted from front to back and a network of walks will be laid leading up to it. The whole island will be open to visitors for the first time.

Liberty's return to civilian status—the people of France paid for her and the people of the United States bought the granite pedestal on which she was erected in 1886—marks the end of a 137-year era in Bedloe's Island history.

The army took over the 12-acre dot of land in 1800 by building a fort on it. When Liberty arrived she was placed on the fort's foundations. At first her torch was considered an aid to navigation, and the lady became a ward of the lighthouse service, although the island remained with the army. Poor visibility in the harbor soon proved the torch no lighthouse, and Lady Liberty passed to the army signal service, and thence to the military police company of the regular army's first division.

It is fitting that today Liberty's torch shines brighter than before, that new glass magnifies its beams. For Lady Liberty at last knows what liberty is like.

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Dewey Hastening Silverman Return In Rackets Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Supervised by Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey, New York County's legal machinery was adjusted today to bring Max Silverman, alleged head of New York City's bakery racket, before the courts when he is returned here from a Los Angeles jail, where he has been held on bail of $250,000 since his arrest last week.

Named with Silverman in an 11-count indictment handed up to Justice Ferdinand Pecora of the New York Supreme Court late yesterday were Jacob Shapiro, alias "Gurrah Jake," and Louis Buchalter, alias Lepke, and four others whose identity was withheld. The defendants have been fugitives from justice for many months.

Rapid Action

Acting quickly to obtain Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's approval of extradition papers, Mr. Dewey's aides went immediately to Los Angeles by airplane to speed the transfer of Silverman from the jurisdiction of the California courts to New York City.

Unless the alleged racket leader fights the extradition proceedings it is expected that he will be returned here within a week, thereby permitting the Dewey strategy of quick justice to function unimpaired.

The bakery racket in which Silverman is charged with being involved is estimated by the Dewey staff to have extorted $1,000,000 from enterprises here during 1934 and 1935. The indictments followed an investigation lasting two years, in which 2000 witnesses were questioned and the business records of hundreds of baking companies were examined.

More Charges Due

Preliminary to the indictment of Silverman was a "curtain raiser" trial in the Court of Special Sessions in July during the course of which Harold Silverman, son of Max Silverman; Benjamin Spevack, an attorney, and two labor union officials were convicted of racketeering.

Even the present indictment is held to contain only a partial list of the charges with which Mr. Dewey will go to court against Silverman. It is expected that a superseding indictment, with additional defendants and charges will be produced before trial commences.

Conviction of the defendants would subject them to the possibility of long prison sentences, penalties from the present indictment alone being sufficient to confine them for a total of from 55 to 110 years.

Warning to Philadelphia Farmers: Stray Cows Taken Up and Sold by City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28—An untapped source of municipal revenue is noted by the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research in the bulletin, Citizens' Business. But the bureau refers to it as probably one source "which the Mayor's Financial Advisory Commission will not think of."

An ordinance of 1855 provides that "All animals found going at large . . . shall be deemed forfeited and shall be taken up and sold . . . and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the City Treasury."

The Mayor was given the right to "depute" police officers for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the ordinance.

In all fairness to the farmer, however, who might believe that his cow or horse was on a grazing expedition, proper notice had to be given. The ordinance continues:

"No sale shall be made of such animals before notice of the time and place thereof shall have been given in two daily newspapers of the city."

The owner was then given a chance to redeem his errant animal by the payment of expenses incurred, plus one dollar fine. In 1868, this fine was raised to five dollars.

Fugitive Criminals Face Worldwide Net

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The day is gone when escape to another country means immunity for criminals, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said yesterday.

Fugitives from justice now face a closely knit international "alliance" of 31 countries, including six possessions of the United States, he said. These countries exchange fingerprints and "wanted" circulars through which many criminals are brought to justice after eluding arrest for many years.

Closer co-operation between nations in exchanging information will be discussed by Deputy Commissioner S. T. Wood of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police here this week at the annual convention of the International Association for Identification.

Delegates also will hear a message from President Roosevelt and addresses by Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, Mr. Hoover, police officials and criminologists.

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Shanghai Trade at Standstill; Cargoes Pile Up at Hong Kong

SHANGHAI, Sept. 28 (AP)—American business men in Shanghai said Japan had established its own customs houses in the area in an apparent attempt to throttle American and other foreign commerce in the French concession and the International Settlement.

They reported that a Chinese customs depot in Japanese-occupied sections of the settlement were collecting duty on all imports arriving on Japanese ships.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Not the actual war, but its paralyzing effect on trade, preoccupies foreign and Chinese business men here at present. Many a merchant has of late learned to forget the heavy thundering of shellfire in Hongkew and Pootung, a few short city blocks from his shaking windows, while he has bent anxiously over reports showing how all his import goods were being put ashore at Hong Kong to crowd already overjammed warehouses and present fresh problems of storage, insurance and eventual possession and sale; while the future prospects only point to more such difficulties, with Shanghai isolated from interior China, even though not itself under fire.

The cost of even the first few days of the 1937 Shanghai war ran well into the millions through a combination of burned buildings and stocks in the Hongkew, Wayside and Yangtsepoo districts and the complete cessation of trade. From then on, it was more of the same. In the words of the British-owned Shanghai Times:

"Hong Kong is fast becoming choked with cargoes which were destined for this port, and only are practically all godowns (warehouses) full to capacity, but storage rates, lighter and junk hire, labor charges and every item of expense connected with the handling of merchandise have risen to spectacular heights and the truth has to be faced that when Shanghai does get its cargoes again a great many of them will represent serious loss instead of profit.

"Ordered goods cannot reach Shanghai, merchants are loaded with heavy outstandings, and a great deal of business booked for the future will have to be wiped off. Cut off as Shanghai is from the hinterland, and facing the possibility of no communication with or transportation to the interior, the entrepôt trade—upon which Shanghai's position mainly rests—will most likely remain impossible for a long while to come. If, as most observers now think, these Sino-Japanese hostilities are going to be prolonged and if they continue to be waged in and around the Yangtse, Shanghai faces the prospect of a doldrums more serious than anything known here before. Markets will have been lost, contacts broken, monetary and financial difficulties will increase, and an extremely complicated and difficult aftermath will have to be straightened out.

"The picture is not wholly black, of course, because when peace does come, and if it is of a nature which will give cause for confidence in the future, there will be a tremendous amount of leeway to be made up in essential goods and lots of rehabilitation to be undertaken. The most important thing of all required is future confidence, for Shanghai must be counted to share the extraordinary ability of the Chinese people to recover from setback and adversity."

Advertisements in the abbreviated daily newspapers of late have told the story succinctly. "Consignees are hereby notified that owing to the present situation is impossible to land cargo at Shanghai. The S. S. President Lincoln and S. S. President Grant will therefore discharge their cargoes at Hong Kong, including refrigerator cargo, at consignees' sole risk and expense, whereby all the obligations of the vessels, their owners, masters and agents will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms of the company's bill of lading." "To the consignees S. S. Taranger. This ship has been diverted to Hong Kong, where she will discharge her cargo in accordance with terms of the bills of lading, carriers' responsibility ceasing upon discharge." "The American Emergency Committee announces that they are informed by the American authorities that they are unable to give assurances as to future American flag vessels calling at Shanghai either east or west bound."

Shipping people cannot be blamed. Even with war risk insurance, they cannot take chances on a repetition of the President Hoover's bombing by a Chinese plane, or accidental shell-fire by both sides. And in any event it would be small service to dump cargo upon consignees who have no safe warehouse for storage, and no place to send the cargo inland or means with which to send it.

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Duce's Trips Abroad Began in Initiating Of Locarno Pacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 25—Signor Mussolini's official visit to Germany this month is his fourth trip abroad since he assumed power 15 years ago. The last time the Duce visited a foreign country was in October, 1925, when he crossed Lake Maggiore on a motorboat and went to Locarno to initial with Sir Austen Chamberlain, M. Briand and Herr Stresemann the Locarno Pacts.

This was his second visit to Switzerland as Italian Prime Minister. In November, 1922, after he had been in office only a few days, he traveled to Lausanne, where he conferred with Lord Cuzon and M. Poincaré and attended meetings connected with the peace treaty then being negotiated with Kemalist Turkey.

That visit, however, somewhat embarrassed the Swiss Government, for Benito Mussolini, in his anarchist days, had been expelled from the Swiss Confederation as an undesirable alien. That order had to be rescinded in a great hurry in order to enable Signor Mussolini, who had become Premier of Italy, to re-cross the Swiss frontier.

In December, 1922, Signor Mussolini paid a visit to London and discussed with British and French statesmen the problem of reparations and inter-Allied debts.

Perhaps the list of the Duce's trips abroad would not be complete without mention of his visits to the Republic of San Marino and to the Vatican City State. Both these miniature States are within Italian territory.

Evening Schools

Evening schools were introduced into France from England in 1820,

Soap in the Field of Sculpture

Examples From Annual National Competition

Left—"Siesta," by Elizabeth M. Nealon of Hammonton, N. J., Winner of First Prize in Advanced Amateur Class. Right—"Grotesque Elephant," by Tom Stevens, Los Angeles, Which Took Second Prize

Tokyo Puts Army On War Footing; Service Extended

TOKYO, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Japanese army was placed on a war footing for the Sino-Japanese conflict today by a series of decrees affecting virtually every able-bodied man in the empire.

The War ministry issued the long-prepared military ordinance "No. 81" which indefinitely prolonged military service for all officers and men on both the active and reserve lists. The decree ordered all soldiers belonging to mobilized troops at home or to units already stationed in China to remain in service "until further notifications."

The extension also was made applicable to special voluntary officers. Ordinary officers and men on reserve and the first conscript reserve list whose term of service was scheduled to end in 1938 were ordered to serve an additional year.

General national mobilization has not yet been ordered, however.

The streets of Tokyo and the railroad stations, meanwhile, were teeming with marching men and patriotic crowds. Apparently there was more military activity than at any time since the outbreak of the undeclared war in North China on July 7.

League

(Continued from Page 1)

manded, as a "minimum," that the league should examine the means of bringing foreign aggression in Spain to an end, and that until this has been secured Spanish ships should receive all the benefits of the Nyon anti-piracy arrangements.

Señor Del Vayo's minimum is far beyond the maximum even Spain's most ardent supporters here expect the League to offer. In view of the efforts now going on in Paris and London to persuade Mussolini to drop the Spanish adventure—efforts for which the League itself is generally held here to be largely responsible, if only because of the nuisance of Assembly resolutions—it is generally expected that the Assembly will content itself as the Council did last May with passing the buck hastily back to the Non-Intervention Committee in London.

No Longer on Council

Spain's expectations from Geneva are all the less now she is no longer represented on the Council. Some of the Spanish Republican Government's best friends here consider it was an error of judgment on her part ever to have stood for re-election even though technically she was entitled to do so. They think Dr. Juan Negrin, Spanish premier, should have said frankly that his Government couldn't, under existing circumstances, give the attention to its work on the Council that the present state of world affairs demands and that Spain would therefore stand aside for the time being.

Be that as it may, Belgium's election finds general approval, owing to her recent rapprochement with the so-called neutral group which while standing for disarmament and general European appeasement is in a position, when the right moment comes, to act as an intermediary between Germany on the one hand and France or Britain on the other.

If Hungary's negotiations for a rapprochement with the Little Entente could have been completed sooner there is little doubt that Hungary would now be on the Council for the first time instead of Belgium. It is an honor for which she must now wait until next year.

Soviet Envoy Leaves Nanking for Moscow

NANKING, Sept. 28 (AP)—Dimitri V. Bogomoloff, the Soviet Ambassador to China, left suddenly for Moscow today on what was believed to be a vital mission affecting Russia's position in the Sino-Japanese war.

The Russian Ambassador left in a special Eurasia air liner for a direct flight to Moscow after Japanese warplanes intending to raid the city had been driven off by Chinese pursuit planes before they could damage their military objectives.

Ambassador Bogomoloff was flying the northwestern route and was expected to reach the Russian capital in four days for an important conference on the future Soviet course.

Russia has declared Japan's unrestricted aerial bombardments of Nanking to be "illegal" and warned Japan she would be held fully responsible for any injury to Soviet citizens or property. The Soviet warning was believed to be in response to a Chinese appeal for aid.

Soap Statues of High Artistry Shown in Philadelphia Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28—Ideas as elusive as a soap cake in a deep bath are expressed in snowy clarity in the more than 1000 selected entries from the annual National Soap Sculpture Committee Contest which are now on exhibition in the Franklin Institute.

More than $2000 in prizes was awarded recently to sculptors young and old at the formal opening of the exhibition, which will remain in the institute until the end of October and will then be moved to Rockefeller Center, New York City.

Glistening on glass shelves against a background of black velvet, the carvings express ideas of all sorts—beautiful, grotesque, powerful and humorous. There are sturdy elephants, woodland Pans with delicate garlands and pipes, a whole dog show, a three-ring circus, and hundreds of other interesting figures and groups.

The first prize of $200 in the advanced amateur class went to Elizabeth M. Nealon of Hammonton, N. J., for her "Siesta"—a study of two contented cats. In the senior class the "Indian Love" of Fred Press of Boston, Mass., took the first prize of $150, while in the junior class, Betty Keeran of Goodland, Kan., was awarded the first prize of $100 for her "Blizzard."

At the ceremony at which these prizes—for the thirteenth annual contest—were awarded, Henry Butler Allen, director of the Franklin Institute, and Walter Pach, well-known American painter, were the principal speakers. The exhibition was arranged by Russell L. Davis, associate director in charge of the graphic arts, at the institute.

The jury of award which selected the carvings from thousands of entries from all parts of the country, included such men as Gutzon Borglum, Rapid City, S. D., sculptor; Harvey Wiley Corbett, former president of the Architectural League of New York; Robert Laurent, New York City, sculptor; Tony Sarg, illustrator, and several other prominent architects, artists, sculptors and educators.

Prizes were given by the Procter & Gamble Company of Cincinnati, manufacturers of a brand of white soap largely used by soap sculptors.

In connection with the exhibition, a sound motion picture is shown several times a day, which traces the technique of soap sculpture, outlines the history of sculpture itself, tells of the next contest—which closes on May 15, 1938—and touches briefly on the process of soap making.

Actual demonstrations of soap carving are also given. The results of these are presented to interested youngsters who intend to try the work themselves—while the quantities of soap chips are saved up and given to charitable organizations.

Included in the exhibit are examples of molds and of bronze and other case, made in them, reproducing pieces of soap sculpture in more durable form.

U. S. Awaits Tokyo's Reply

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Washington is waiting tensely for a reply from Tokyo to the sharp U. S. protest against bombing of civilian populations sent last week. On this reply, and particularly on its tone, may hang developments of far-reaching importance. Unverified reports came from Geneva yesterday that a definite call for a conference of interested Pacific powers would be held in London next month to go over the whole Far Eastern situation. Cordell Hull declared this morning he had had no such invitation and the report was discounted.

Negotiations are believed under way between Great Britain and France and Holland, nevertheless, looking to such a meeting and observers have little doubt the U. S. is being kept constantly informed, even if a specific invitation has not been forthcoming. It is assumed that no formal invitation will be extended in any event until some specific plan of action to localize the Far Eastern conflict, or to bring political or economic pressure upon Japan to limit its course, is agreed upon.

Delay in the Japanese reply to the American note is not unexpected. Japan has met America's protest against bombing civilians with further bombings, and there seems little hope it will mitigate its aerial warfare. Secretary Hull dismissed the subject with a brief "nothing new" today, but added that the entire Far Eastern problem is subject to continued keen observation.

Under Nine-Power Pact

Rumors of a London parley of interested Pacific powers grow out of the commitments of nations under the nine-power pact in 1922 which supposedly guaranteed China from territorial dismemberment. The conference, if called, would operate outside the agency of the League of Nations. Leland Harrison, American Minister to Switzerland, is now sitting with the advisory committee of the League under an agreement by which he participates in discussions but does not vote on ultimate decisions.

The feeling seems to be crystallizing here that if any action is taken to curb Japan's course it must be economic. The Commerce Department issued a report today that Japan's military operations have caused a shortage of motor vehicles. According to the department, the army has contracted to take practically the entire domestic production of motor vehicles in addition to purchasing large numbers of new imported vehicles. According to the Commerce Department, a large part of the shortage will have to be made up by imports.

Commerce Department officials invariably stress trade opportunities for Americans abroad and in this instance unconsciously put their finger on one of the weakest points in America's Far Eastern policy. While the State Department would probably like to limit American supplies to Japan, the Commerce Department with brutal frankness is revealing the new war-made opportunities which the conflict has opened up.

This recalls the Italian conquest in Ethiopia where heavy exports of light American trucks were taken. This news bureau made an investigation at the time and revealed a sudden influx of several thousand such trucks to an Italian colonial port in Africa in a few months, contrasted with only a score or so of such imports in the year preceding. United States petroleum was also pouring in.

The Nye munitions committee aired the matter; Henry Ford at Detroit announced he would have no part in war trade and it came abruptly to an end when President Roosevelt sought to stretch the 1935 Neutrality Act against Italy to cover such matters as oil and similar secondary war supplies.

Now the story gives signs of repeating itself, with a new problem for the State Department.

The American commercial attaché in Buenos Aires also reported to the department that Japanese army officers are in the Argentine for duty horses with a view to finding a new re-mount source for Japanese cavalry.

Soviet-Roumanian Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 28—Contact has been renewed between Soviet Russia and Roumania on the question of the former's recognition of Roumanian ownership of Bessarabia, which was a Russian province until it was incorporated into Roumania in 1918 shortly after the bolshevik revolution.

Victor Antonescu, Foreign Minister of Roumania, and Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Commisar of the Soviets, are now revealed to have been discussing the question privately some days. It is debatable, however, whether the negotiations are a serious attempt to settle the problem or whether they are the outcome of Roumania's peculiar political situation.

Advocates of the second explanation point out that there will be a general election in Roumania shortly. They remark that Nicholas Titulescu, who is a keen supporter of a Russian-Roumanian rapprochement, is anxious to get back to his old position as Foreign Minister.

Mr. Antonescu, the incumbent of that office, is naturally determined to spike Mr. Titulescu's guns. It would therefore be good tactics on his part either to try to prove that the Titulescu policy is impracticable or alternatively to induce the Kremlin to recognize Roumania's title on exceptionally advantageous terms. Mr. Litvinoff, however, is generally regarded as too shrewd to accord recognition until the Roumanian political situation clears.

France, Britain, Italy and Japan have already in a special treaty accepted Roumanian sovereignty under the League Covenant to respect the "existing" territorial settlement and agreeing under a subsequent treaty with Roumania not to upset the present boundaries by force, they have never officially recognized Roumania's act in annexing Bessarabia while Russia, its then legal owner, was otherwise engaged.

Duce and Führer for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

the "honest desire to guarantee to our countries a peace not resulting from cowardice, but resulting from a conscious safeguarding of our national, spiritual and personal as well as cultural objects and treasures."

Both the Duce and the Führer declared their determination to stand by each other, warning that attempts to shake their friendship are bound to fail, because, said Herr Hitler, "of the desire of 115,000,000 persons who compose this meeting tonight (he referred to radio listeners as well as those present)—and the will of the two men who stand before you."

Germany's and Italy's aims are similar in economic as well as other fields, Signor Mussolini said, and "without economic independence, political independence of the nation itself is likely to fail.

"A nation of great military power become the victim of economic blockade."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 28—Today, the crowning one of Premier Mussolini's visit, is like a state holiday in Berlin. All shops and works are closed and already at midday thousands were making their way from all parts of the city and surrounding districts toward the May Field where the Olympic Games were held, although Reichsführer Hitler and Signor Mussolini were not due to deliver speeches there until night.

Arrival of the two dictators by special train yesterday from Essen was made the signal for an enthusiastic welcome from the Berlin population. Hundreds of thousands lined the five-mile route from the station to the Duce's temporary home in the Reichspresident's Palace and remained long after in the Wilhelmstrasse hoping to obtain a view of him.

The fact that the importance of the present visit lies more in such outward displays than in the initiation of any new political moves appears to be now substantiated.

In a toast at the state banquet here last night emphasis in the speeches of both state leaders was laid upon Italo-German friendship as something natural and so firmly cemented by common interest that no outside power could disturb it.

Japanese Avoid Crowded Areas In Raid on Nanking

NANKING, Sept. 28 (AP)—A fleet of 30 Japanese warplanes bombed this Chinese capital today but, in apparent reaction to foreign protests against unrestricted aerial warfare, avoided the thickly populated areas.

The bombardment was confined to the outlying districts where the planes rained bombs for only 10 minutes before they disappeared in the cloudbanks. The fleet flew up the Yangtse in the direction of Wuhu, 30 miles to the southwest.

Among the principal targets of the raiders were the military airdrome and arsenal outside the capital and the towns of Chuyung, Lishui and Tangtu.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 28 (AP)—Japanese bombing planes attacked "points of military importance" in eastern China yesterday, killing an estimated 100 to 200 civilians in a drive to shut off supplies from China's armies.

Survivors declared another 300 men, women and children were killed when a Japanese submarine sank a fleet of Chinese fishing junks on the South China coast.

The report of the submarine attack came from 10 survivors taken to Hong Kong on the German liner Scharnhorst. They said the submarine rose to the surface off Cheelongkau Point and sank junk after junk, steaming away while the victims struggled in the water.

British authorities at Hong Kong started an investigation because some of the junks were understood to have been sailing under British registry.

Fifty civilians were killed in attacks on the environs of Nanking, China's capital, but the city itself was spared. Rainfall during the night prevented a renewal of the bombardments.

Chinese reported at least 50 were killed at Chuhsien, and 40 at Kinghwa, approximately 100 miles southwest of Shanghai. The terminus of the Canton-Hankow railway at Canton, China's southern metropolis, was set on fire by Japanese bombs. The extent of civilian casualties was not known.

In Shanghai itself, Japanese reinforcements were rushed into the lines to stem a counter attack. Japanese warships and land batteries opened fire on the crowded North Station area. Japanese bombers dropped four big projectiles just outside the International Settlement, along the Woosung railway.

Among the points of "military importance," subjected to Japanese bombardment were the Pukow railway station across the Yangtse from Nanking, and the Yungli chemical work at Pukow.

In Nanking there was a growing belief that Hankow and Wuchiang, commercial cities of the middle Yangtse valley, were scheduled for further heavy air raids because they play an important part in China's resistance to Japan.

Japan Denies Sinking Chinese Fishing Ships

TOKYO, Sept. 28 (AP)—The naval ministry issued a categorical denial today of reports from Hong Kong that a Japanese submarine sank a fleet of Chinese fishing vessels and charged the story was an example of "fabricated propaganda."

"The Japanese Navy has given stern warnings to its warships not to assault fishing vessels or junks entertaining no enmity," the navy spokesman asserted.

"There has been no instance in which a Japanese warship, including submarines, has attacked innocent Chinese fishing vessels. This is nothing but fabricated propaganda such as the groundless talk of Japanese air raids on Canton killing thousands of non-combatants."

Reich in Accord With Italy On Major Political Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 28—Benito Mussolini's four-day visit to the Third Reich has been hailed here as the most important event in National Socialist foreign policy ever since its announcement two weeks ago.

Preparations such as are generally only made for a ruling monarch have been going on space at every point along the route which the Duce is taking, and the German capital has excelled itself by the size, variety and extent of its decorations. Swastikas and Italian Tricolors fly side by side and pictures of Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler, the two "Volksführer," fill all the shop windows and public places.

This visit was long overdue. So often had reports of a coming visit of the Duce been whispered that there was much skepticism in many quarters until the official announcement of the present one had been made. For this visit is, in fact, in return for that made by Herr Hitler to Venice, in June, 1934.

It is, therefore, not surprising if abroad many persons will immediately think back to the Venice meeting of the two dictators. That, it is generally admitted, was not an outstanding success. It assumed at that time that their discussions would produce understanding upon the problem then dividing them—the future of Austria. But, as history has since shown, nothing was then achieved. For just six weeks later Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss was assassinated in Vienna, and Italian troops were assembling on the Brenner Pass.

Tacit Accord on Methods

But it would be a mistake to imagine events during the intervening three years have not brought these two states closer together. The similarity in their ideals and tacit agreement as to the methods by which they are to be attained as well as their community of interests in many spheres of European politics have enabled them to co-operate to an extent considered impossible in 1934. Both states have increased their power and prestige considerably since the Venice meeting. Germany is no longer tied by the Versailles "Diktat." It is rearmed and internally consolidated, while Italy for its part has conquered Abyssinia, despite the sanctions of the League of Nations, has openly supported Gen. Francisco Franco in Spain and now demands a greater voice in European affairs.

In all its struggles of the last three years, Italy has certainly had little cause for complaining against the attitude of the Third Reich. Perhaps the latter has not gone far enough for Signor Mussolini in the Spanish conflict, but in Italy's strife with the League of Nations this state was unfailing in its support. The rôles which each of the partners has played hitherto has certainly brought many valuable compensations. Their decision in the face of the indecision of the western democracies has undoubtedly enabled them to become a much more decisive factor in European politics than ever before.

Today, the Duce and the "Führer" meet as the heads of totalitarian states representing more than 100,000,000 persons stretching uninterruptedly—save for the small province of Austrian Tyrol—from the North Sea to the Mediterranean. They feel their strength and intend to utilize it to the full to reach their respective goals.

An Evidence of Solidarity

This present visit is not expected to result in the signing of any treaty or any other special act; in fact, it is constantly emphasized here that not even an alliance exists between these two states, only a mutual understanding to co-operate for European peace.

But at the same time Signor Mussolini's presence here certainly has an important significance. It is obviously a demonstration of the solidarity of the two totalitarian states arranged for the benefit of the western democracies and specially addressed to London. It is intended as a very plain hint to England that peace in Europe is going to be possible (as far as these two dictatorships are concerned) provided they are granted "equal status."

This term has had many different meanings during the last five years, becoming more elastic as the military strength of this state increased. By today, it is more common to talk of "vital needs," which as far as Germany is concerned relate to colonies, supplies of raw materials on Germany's own terms and similar ambitions.

The situation has been clearly stated, in an obviously inspired comment, in the Frankfurter Zeitung: "The meaning of the German-Italian policy is not that the world shall turn upon the Berlin-Rome axis. The common policy of Berlin and Rome arose from the general need of a better peace, that is, for a recognition of certain vital requirements which cannot be renounced by the two peoples. The question before which England, and Europe as a whole, is placed is not should or would an Anglo-Italian rapprochement weaken the Berlin-Rome axis, but will London or Paris (or any other place) in future, understand and pay attention to these vital requirements?"

Prefer Limited Pacts

It is not considered likely here that this present visit will change the line of policy according to which these "vital requirements" are to be obtained. National policy does not change suddenly, and Germany and Italy have indicated quite clearly that they do not desire understanding through any democratically-controlled institution such as a League of Nations. A four-power pact or an agreement binding only for western Europe is all that either of these states is prepared to sign.

Germany is still as intent as ever upon keeping Russia outside Europe, upon securing for itself a free hand in central and eastern Europe. Hence the continued anti-bolshevik outbursts by its politicians from time to time—though it is clear that bolshevism has long been dead here.

The Duce, despite the fact that even as early as July, 1921, he could state in the Popolo d'Italia that to talk of a bolshevik danger in Italy meant "taking bass fears for reality" has also recently declared that he was ready for all international cooperation except with bolshevism.

This attitude, intensified undoubtedly because of the complications of the Spanish civil war, greatly pleases this country, since in all such matters "ideology" plays a much more important role for the National Socialist than for the Fascist.

The whole field of European politics, in fact, of world politics, in view of the possible repercussions of the Sino-Japanese struggle on Russia and England, will probably be covered by the two dictators, and it is generally assumed that in view of far more important international issues, little will be done regarding Austria.

Farley Says President Has Lost No Popularity

GREENVILLE, S. C., Sept. 28 (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley asserted in an address here yesterday that President Roosevelt is as popular now as he was when he was re-elected last year.

Speaking at the formal opening of a new postoffice building Mr. Farley said:

"The record of the progress made in the life of this nation during the past four years explains why President Roosevelt is as popular today as he was when the country returned him to the White House with the biggest endorsement any President has received since the beginning of the republic."

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Northwest Factions Spar To Name Bonneville Chief; Type of Rates Crux of Rift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—While Army engineers are rushing the Bonneville Dam constructions toward expected completion in December of this year, political leaders of this sector are marshaling forces in an effort to sway opinion in selection of the civilian administrator for the huge power project.

The administrator will be named by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, under provisions stipulated in recent legislation signed by President Roosevelt.

Compromise Legislation

The legislation adopted for Bonneville in a way was a compromise plan. It calls for the civilian administrator, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior; War Department supervision of the dam, shiplocks, fishways and power plant; reservation until 1941 of 50 per cent of the power for public bodies and co-operatives; low uniform rates or rates uniform over prescribed transmission areas, and a $500,000 continuing fund for construction of transmission lines and initial operating expenses.

It is the power rate set-up that has caused the most controversy, and its result has been outspoken stands by leaders on opposing sides.

The uniform rate backers have taken the stand that such a program is necessary to carry out the original plans of Bonneville. Opponents of this, however, point out that such a schedule is just the opposite of that needed to promote the quickest development of the dam's power.

When first power is ready, it will be provided by two 750-ton generators, each with a capacity of 43,200 kilowatts. Added to this later will be eight more huge generators.

With two units, the construction cost charged against power will be $28,025,000—a burden of $14,012,500 for each 43,200 kilowatts of capacity. When all 10 units are in action, the charge of construction will be $47,075,000. This, in contrast with the first set-up, makes a unit average of but $4,707,500.

Fixed Rate Argument

Backers of a fixed rate, who contend that rates should be the same for users near the dam and those more distant from Bonneville, without consideration of transmission costs, point out that an over-all charge would develop the widest possible markets for power throughout the Northwest.

Cheap power has been cited by these proponents as a means of developing wide markets, and claims have been advanced that any other path would be short-sighted, both from a sectional and national standpoint.

It is this group's contention that the administrator should have adequate power to treat transmission costs as an over-all charge so as to develop the markets. And even further, it has been suggested that some time in the future, Bonneville, Grand Coulee and municipal power plants of Oregon and Washington would be interconnected.

That use of Bonneville power would grow with development of the area and at the same time result in steady expansion of the dam to its full capacity is another claim put forward.

Opponents of this platform base their reasons for "switchboard" rates near the dam, with increasing prices as transmission costs rise, on the fact that such a plan would result in immediate location of industries near Bonneville. This, they point out, would increase the demand for Bonneville power through growth of industry, and bring the completion of the dam about much sooner and thus cut down the cost per unit.

Consumption Now High

Success of the dam will depend on development of electric-base industries along the Columbia river and not by distribution throughout the Northwest, it is argued, as power consumption in this area already is a great deal higher than in a majority of sectors with much denser populations.

Also stressed is the fact that Bonneville is the only site in the United States where ocean ships can go to the power plant with new materials and take cargoes of finished products. At the same time, adequate land transportation facilities via highway and railroad are available.

Finally, the opposition to blanket rates points out that under present conditions nearly every major center in the Pacific Northwest can generate local power more cheaply than it can be delivered from Bonneville to those areas, and as a result suggestions for wide distribution of Bonneville power will wreck it as a successful enterprise.

Both sides of the controversy now look to the administrator as the possible key to their problems, for it will depend in many ways upon his actions which policy will be developed as the dominating one.

Columbia River Project Viewed by Roosevelt

An Airplane View of the Great Bonneville Dam

President Urges That All Benefit By Cheap Power

(Continued from Page 1)

dent Roosevelt today. It is made perfectly clear that the power soon to be generated along this mammoth artery is not designed especially for the interest of any special corporation, or other great industrial users, but for the common people of the hinterlands. To sum it up in a rather pert but not inaccurate phrase, the New Deal declares itself the victor against the chambers of commerce.

President Roosevelt's decision is expected to disappoint those in Portland who have worked and dreamed of "cheap industrial power at tidewater." But with the farmers, the Grange, and the ordinary people of Portland, it is not expected to make much difference.

The Chief Executive included as a parenthesis in his speech one more promise to balance the budget, which he described as "a budget, which, by the way, we expect to have definitely balanced by the next fiscal year."

National significance of the decision to dedicate Bonneville to "widest possible use" lies in the hint that there will be no compromise with those urging alliance between the New Deal and industry, now that the great power projects are approaching completion.

The presidential train got to Bonneville early in the morning, and a great gathering of citizens from Oregon and Washington had assembled at the dam site. The address went on the national networks, as the President gazed out across the Columbia at the location where the Lewis and Clark expedition camped on its historic exploration to the coast.

It was at near-by Portland that Mr. Roosevelt, in 1920 when campaigning for the vice-presidency, first enunciated a program of cheap power for the Columbia River. Also here in his victorious 1932 campaign, he developed the same program, and in 1934 at the then recently begun Bonneville, he pressed home again his doctrines. Thus, this impressive location on the famous Columbia River Highway is a familiar sounding-board for the New Deal's power policies.

After his speech, the Chief Executive drove to near-by Mount Hood, and up to Timberline Lodge, a WPA building erected as a winter sports center, where he also gave a brief address stressing recreational opportunities for the entire nation in national parks and forests.

Yesterday, in Idaho, the President had a splendid day which began with fraternizing with Senator William E. Borah. The urbane Idahoan appeared at the presidential train soon after its arrival in Boise station.

Democratic political leaders had been buzzing around anxiously. Senator Borah was almost immediately taken in to see the President. Later, after the President's tour of Boise and a gracious little speech in front of the State House, Senator Borah and a group of state leaders lunched with him.

The fraternal greetings given Senator Borah contrasted sharply with the chilly reception accorded Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D), who is co-author of the Senate Judiciary Committee's adverse report on the court bill.

Later, the President motored 82 miles through irrigated lands which were bursting with fall harvests, to take the train at Ontario, Oregon. Under a hot intermountain sun, he saw the magic of water applied to lands where sagebrush grew before. The spectacle of Boise Valley is precisely what Columbia River water is expected to do at Grand Coulee on some 1,800,000 acres.

Address of President at Bonneville Dam

BONNEVILLE DAM, Ore., Sept. 28 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address at Bonneville Dam follows:

Today I have a feeling of real satisfaction in witnessing the completion of another great national project, and of pleasure in the fact that in its inception, four years ago, I had some part.

My interest in the whole of the valley of the great Columbia River goes back to 1920 when I first studied its mighty possibilities. Again, in 1932 I visited Oregon and Washington and Idaho and took occasion in Portland to express views which have since, through the action of the Congress, become a recorded part of American national policy.

Almost exactly three years ago, I inspected the early construction stages of this dam at Bonneville.

The more we study the water resources of the nation, the more we accept the fact that their use is a matter of national concern, and that in our plans for their use our line of thinking must include great regions as well as narrower localities.

If, for example, we had known as much and acted as effectively 20 and 30 and 40 years ago as we do today in the development of the use of land in that great semi-arid strip in the center of the country which runs from the Canadian Border to Texas, we could have prevented in great part the abandonment of thousands and thousands of farms in portions of ten states and thus prevented the migration of thousands of destitute families from those areas into the states of Washington and Oregon and California.

Is Thinking of the Future

We would have done this by avoiding the plowing up of vast areas which should have been kept in grazing range and by stricter regulations to prevent over-grazing. At the same time we would have checked soil erosion, stopped the denudation of our forests and controlled disastrous fires.

Some of my friends who talk glibly of the right of any individual to do anything he wants with any of his property take the point of view that it is not the concern of federal or state or local government to interfere with what they miscall "the liberty of the individual."

With them I do not agree and never have agreed because, unlike them, I am thinking of the future of the United States. My conception of liberty does not permit an individual citizen or group of citizens to commit acts of depredation against nature in such a way as to harm their neighbors, and especially to harm the future generations of Americans. If many years ago we had had the necessary knowledge and especially the necessary willingness on the part of the Federal Government to act on it, we would have saved a sum which, in the last few years, has cost the taxpayers of the nation at least $2,000,000,000.

Coming back to the watershed of the Columbia River, which covers the greater part of the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and a part of Montana, it is increasingly important that we think of that region as a unit and especially in terms of the whole population of that area as it is today and as we expect it will be 50 and even 100 years from now.

The St. Lawrence Parallel

I appreciate and understand fully the desire of some who live close to some of the great sources of power in this watershed to seek the avantages which come from geographical proximity.

More than eight years ago, when I became Governor of the State of New York, we developed plans for the harnessing of the St. Lawrence River and the production of a vast amount of cheap power. The good people who lived within a few miles of the proposed dam were enthused by the prospect of building up a huge manufacturing center close to the source of the power—another Pittsburgh—a vast city of whirling machinery.

It was a natural dream, but wiser counsels prevailed and the Government of the State laid down a policy based on the distribution of the proposed power to as wide an area as the science of the transmission would permit.

We felt that the Governor and the Legislature of the State owed it to the people in the smaller communities, for hundreds of miles around to give them the benefit of cheap electricity in their homes and their farms and their shops. And while the St. Lawrence project is still on paper, I have no doubt of its ultimate development, and of the application of the policy of the widest possible use when the electric current starts to flow.

For Wider Distribution

That is why in developing electricity from this Bonneville Dam, from the Grand Coulee Dam and from other dams to be built on the Columbia and its tributaries, the policy of the widest use ought to prevail. The transmission of electricity is making such scientific strides today that we can well visualize a date, not far distant, when every community in this great area will be wholly electrified.

It is because I am thinking of the nation and the region 50 years from now that I venture the further prophesy that as time passes we will do everything in our power to encourage the building up of the smaller communities of the United States. Today, many people are beginning to realize that there is inherent weakness in cities which become too large and inherent strength in a wider geographical distribution of population.

An overlarge city inevitably meets problems caused by oversize. Real estate values and rents become too high; the time consumed in going from one's home to one's work and back again becomes excessive; congestion of streets and other transportation problems arise; truck gardens disappear because the backyard is too small; the cost of living of the average family rises far too high.

The Dependency of Growth

There is doubtless a reasonable balance in all of this and it is a balance which ought to be given more and more study. No one would suggest, for example, that the great cities of Portland, and Tacoma and Seattle and Spokane should stop their growth, but it is a fact that they could grow unhealthily at the expense of all the smaller communities of which they form logical centers.

Their healthiest growth actually depends on a simultaneous healthy growth of every smaller community within a radius of hundreds of miles.

Your situation in the Northwest is in this respect no different from the situation in the other great regions of the nation. That is why it has been proposed in the Congress that regional planning boards be set up for the purpose of co-ordinating the planning for the future in seven or eight natural geographical regions.

You will have read here as elsewhere many misleading and utterly untrue statements in some papers and by some politicians that this proposed legislation would set up all powerful authorities which would destroy state lines, take away local government and make what people call a totalitarian or authoritarian or some other kind of a dangerous national centralized control.

Aid to Central Government

Most people realize that the exact opposite is the truth—that regional commissions will be far more closely in touch with the needs of all the localities and all the people in their respective regions than a system of plans which originates in the capital of the nation.

By decentralizing as I have proposed, the Chief Executive, the various Government departments, and the Congress itself will be able to get from each region a carefully worked out plan each year—a plan based on future needs, a plan which will seek primarily to help all the people of the region without unduly favoring any one locality or discriminating against any other.

In other words, the responsibility of the Federal Government for the welfare of its citizens will not come from the top in the form of unplanned, hit-or-miss appropriations of money, but will progress to the national capital from the ground up—from the communities and counties and states which lie within each of the logical geographical areas.

Another great advantage will be served by this process of planning from the bottom up. Under our laws the President submits to the Congress an annual budget—a budget which, by the way, we expect to have definitely balanced by the next fiscal year.

Easier to Fix Appropriations

In this budget we know how much can properly be expended for the development of our natural resources, the protection of our soil, the construction of our highways and buildings, the maintenance of our harbors and channels, and all the other elements which fall under the general heading of public works.

By regional planning it will be vastly easier for the Executive Branch and the Congress to determine how the appropriations for the following year shall be fitted most fairly and equitably into the total amount which our national pocketbook allows us safely to spend.

To you who live thousands of miles away in other parts of the United States, I want to give two or three simple facts. This Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River, 42 miles east of Portland, with Oregon on the south side of the river and Washington on the north, is one of the major power and navigation projects undertaken since 1933.

It is 170 feet high and 1250 feet long. It has been built by the Corps of Engineers of the War Department, and when fully completed, with part of its power installations, will cost $51,000,000.

Will Open Vast Areas

Its lock will enable shipping to use this great waterway much further inland than at present, and give an outlet to the enormously valuable agricultural and mineral products of Oregon and Washington and Idaho. Its generators ultimately will produce 580,000 horsepower of electricity.

Truly, in the construction of this dam we have had our eyes on the future of the nation. Its cost will be returned to the people of the United States many times over in the improvement of navigation and transportation, the cheapening of electric power, and the distribution of the power to hundreds of small communities within a great radius.

As I look upon Bonneville Dam today, I cannot help the thought that instead of spending, as some nations do, half their national income in piling up armaments and more armaments for purposes of war, we in America are wiser in using our wealth on projects like this which will give us more wealth, better living and greater happiness for our children.

Ford Likes Plan Of Its Governor For Mississippi

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 28 (AP)—Gov. Hugh L. White of Mississippi, who is pursuing an "industrial-agricultural balance" for his State, sought the counsel of Henry Ford yesterday for the project.

Some time in the future, Governor White said later, he will ask aid from the automobile magnate, himself an agriculturist to the extent he seeks to make the farm and industry servants to one another.

The Governor, a guest of Mr. Ford and his son Edsel, president of the Ford Motor Company, lunched with his hosts and spent the afternoon visiting the Rouge River automobile plant and Mr. Ford's Greenfield Village.

While careful to make no broad statement of plans, Governor White commented afterward that: "Mr. Ford said the Governor of Mississippi was absolutely on the right track." He referred to his industrial-agricultural balance plan.

"I discussed Mississippi with Mr. Ford," Governor White said. "Mr. Ford had the same idea as I did on Mississippi. He's strong for industrial-agricultural balance, which was part of my platform.

"Mr. Ford is interested in any agricultural product that can be utilized in industry. We discussed quite a few of the products of Mississippi."

In what exact manner he would seek Mr. Ford's future aid for Mississippi, Governor White declined to say. He said he would see the motor magnate again.

"But, of course, that will come later," he said.

Mr. Ford for long has been studying the potentialities of agriculture as an aid to industry. Science already has discovered a number of the soil's products which can be turned to industry's use.

Governor White said in such industrial-agricultural balance he also sees greater employment in industry.

The Mississippian and what he calls "my caravan"—which includes his "good-will representative," Miss Elaine Russell of Gulfport, Miss.—was to leave here today for Jackson, Miss.

Seed for Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOLSELEY, Sask.—The Federal Government has been urged to make definite arrangements this fall to retain enough seed wheat in Saskatchewan for the spring seeding in 1938, especially protecting the supply of rust-resistant wheat. The warning was given by E. E. Perley, only Conservative member of Parliament from Saskatchewan.

Purge Including Hamilton Urged On Republicans

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 28 (AP)—A purge of "reactionaries" from the Republican party must precede a march of the organization back to power, Representatives Hamilton Fish (R) of New York believes.

"If we had 20 or 30 good funerals, we would come back overnight," he told a Republican club here last night. "We should divorce ourselves from many reactionary influence, including the American Liberty League."

He urged that the party "get rid of" John D. M. Hamilton, national chairman, "because he does not fall in line" with needs of the organization.

Mr. Fish contended that the chairman had alienated "millions" of Republican workers by his comments on the social security program on the eve of the last election.

"If we permit a strangle-hold by a handful of old reactionaries," Mr. Fish warned, "we will not carry Maine and Vermont. We must preserve what is good in the New Deal and throw out what is bad.

"We must prevent repudiation of the public debt and save the millions of American working men from the chaos certain to come from ill-advised legislation of the present Administration."

Turning to the Supreme Court issue, the New Yorker alleged that a "conspiracy of silence" existed between President Roosevelt and Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black.

"The appointment of Senator Black, with his white-robed affiliation, to the black robe of a justice of the Supreme Court is an affront to one-third of our people," he said. "The responsibility rests squarely with President Roosevelt, and 'all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten' or conceal this deed."

Mr. Fish said he was "convinced that the President hastened his western trip to avoid meeting Justice Black on his return from Europe.

Reclamation to Aid 1,000,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The giant reclamation projects which President Roosevelt is visiting on his western trip are part of an irrigation development designed eventually to afford a livelihood for a million people.

Reclamation bureau officials said yesterday that relief funds—$60,000,000 from the Emergency Relief Administration and $90,000,000 of Public Works Administration money—made possible a program which will add about 2,075,000 acres to the nation's irrigated lands in the next 30 years.

The money will be paid back in full, they predicted, by the settlers' water taxes and income from incidental power developments.

This has been the Government's experience, they said, in its 35-year-old program of opening up dry but fertile fields through irrigation. Already 46,462 farms have been established on Government irrigation projects.

At Grand Coulee, Wash., for instance, President Roosevelt will see progress on the massive concrete dam which four years hence will block the Columbia river, and eventually irrigate 1,200,000 acres. When the project is complete, officials estimate 30,000 families will be supported on farms and another 30,000 families in towns.

At the Owyhee project in Oregon, the President will see 35,000 acres of farms which already are supporting settlers. An acreage equally large is yet to be opened.

These are the "development projects" — new works opening hitherto untilled deserts. The reclamation bureau also has started "rescue projects" in places where farming is already established, but where more intensive farming methods or long drought conditions have emphasized the need for more water.

In some places, "rescue projects" are intended to provide water supply and ditches for farmers who previously got along without irrigation.

Little of the oil "land rush" hysteria of Indian Territory days is left in the settlement of these new farming frontiers. When new land is opened, the Government investigates each applicant, demanding proof of at least two years' farming experience and cash or farm machinery equal to $2000 as a nest egg.

Nearly Completed Dam Greets The President at Bonneville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BONNEVILLE, Ore., Sept. 28—A vastly different Bonneville from that of August, 1934, greeted President Franklin D. Roosevelt here today when he personally inspected the gigantic Columbia River dam for the first time in three years.

The nation's chief executive was well pleased on that day in August three years ago when he visited for the first time the $45,000,000 power and navigation project 40 miles east of Portland. Good progress had been made on the project which he had authorized one year before.

But this year he looked upon the nearly completed job—the massive dam which will, early in 1938, back up waters of the Columbia River into the fertile wheat lands of the Pacific Northwest and furnish a source of power unparalleled in the country.

Men and machinery were busily engaged in gouging into the basaltic foundation for the powerhouse, navigation lock and north abutment for the spillway upon the occasion of that first visit. Huge piles of rock were on every side, taken from where the powerhouse structure was to rise or from the site of what is now the world's largest single lift ship lock. A frame construction camp housed the many workmen.

Spans South Channel

Now the massive powerhouse spans the south channel between the Oregon shore and Bradford Island and water flows where, in 1934, the bed of the river lay exposed between the cofferdams. The raw, jagged cut through rock had been transformed into a passage way for ocean-going vessels.

Bradford Island, where the President addressed several thousand persons in 1934, had been built up as a connecting link between powerhouse and spillway.

This year, again, President Roosevelt addressed huge throngs at the dam site—one of the two major addresses of his western tour.

An elaborate fishway worms its way across the very place where President Roosevelt stood to make the 1934 address. The great spillway was only a design on paper when the President looked upon the site from Bradford Island in August of 1934. This week, however, it greeted him—a row of massive concrete structures in line across the main channel of the Columbia, from the island to the Washington shore. The rushing waters had been turned aside in one of the country's outstanding engineering accomplishments and the giant piers had risen during the three-year interim.

Gates Installed

Great gates had been installed between the piers to control the waters of the river in order that the powerful turbines may rotate the electric generators and send power out over the Pacific Northwest states.

Railroads and highways had been relocated so as to be above the new water level that will exist after the gates are lowered into place by the gantry cranes atop the spillway. Already the Government had purchased more than 600 tracts of land in preparation for the backing up of the Columbia River from Bonneville to Big Eddy, a distance of 50 miles.

A permanent town for the project attendants had been built and landscaped. Bridges had been constructed, machinery installed.

President Roosevelt also paid an official visit to another government project near here—the $675,000 Timberline Lodge, 6000 feet above sea level on the slopes of famed Mount Hood.

The beautiful recreational hostelry, done entirely in native woods, is rapidly nearing completion; and, before the first heavy snows start blanketing the surrounding winter sports area, it will be ready for occupancy.

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Old-Time Lumberjack Passing But Log Rolling Still Survives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESCANABA, Mich. — The river drive has passed out of vogue as a means of transportation in the American lumbering industry, excepting for a few isolated instances in the past decade, but the sport of the old-time river drivers—log rolling or birling—survives.

Recently as Escanaba, the world's championship log rolling tournament was held to determine who was the "king of the white waters." There were a few grizzled lumberjacks, now in their late fifties and sixties, who essayed a comeback on the whirling log, but when the three days of birling were over none of them was on top of the heap. Of all things, a college youth, Joe Connor, Cloquet, Minn., who had never worked on a log drive, wrested the title from Wilbur Marx of Eau Claire, Wis., who had held the title for 10 years, during which period few tournaments had been held.

Connor will use the prize money to pay his tuition and other expenses at the University of Minnesota, which he is re-entering this fall to complete his four-year course in forestry.

Gazed With Chagrin

Old-time lumberjacks gazed with chagrin and amazement as they saw their "he-man" sport go effeminate. Four girls, who had learned how to birl the logs from their lumberjack fathers, competed in a contest of their own at Escanaba, and gave a surprisingly good exhibition of the ancient art. Laura Marchand, 22, Cloquet, Minn., home town of many birlers, won the women's title in her final match with Marietta Phipps, a 17-year-old high school girl from Ladysmith, Wis.

This year's revival of the world's championship "roleo" was given nation-wide publicity through the newspapers, radio and news reels. As a result, log rollers have been in much demand for exhibitions of trick and fancy birling at fairs, celebrations and aquatic carnivals. Some of the rollers can do some amazing stunts while treading a log, such as skipping rope, roller skating and jumping through hoops.

Looking on as the silent referee while the birling tournament was in progress was the gargantuan figure of Paul Bunyan, the mythical demi-god of the north woods. To every old-time lumberjack the mighty Paul is a real hero. The presence of his statue at the birling pool reminded many of them of the exploits of "the greatest logger of all time."

They told the stories of how Paul once birled with Satan for three weeks and three days before he was able to roll him into the water, and that the rolling was so fast and furious that steam arose from the lake. "That was the year of the big fog," the old-time jacks say in referring to the titanic struggle.

Another time, they recount, Paul Bunyan was driving billions of logs on the spring drive, but drove for weeks without making any appreciable headway. Finally, he discovered that they were not driving on a river at all, but merely around an island in the middle of a lake. There are many other superhuman achievements credited to the mighty Paul, and the stories of them have already filled several volumes.

For years after the log drives passed out, the railroads have been used by lumbering companies for transporting the products of the forest. In recent years, however, the motor truck is being utilized more and more, and with it has come what is known as summer logging.

Scoffed at This

Old-timers would scoff at this for in their day the timber was cut in the winter, and skidded out to the river banks. Then in the spring, the logs would be sent down the rollways, and the drive to the sawmill would begin. Those who took down the drive had to be agile and daring, for theirs was the responsibility of keeping the logs ever on the move. When the logs jammed, as they sometimes did, it was then that their ability and courage showed up in bold relief. In every jam there was a key-log. The rivermen would scamper over the mass of timbers, pulling and pushing with their peavies in an effort to dislodge this key-log, and when successful they would run to shore to escape from the onrushing logs. Sometimes they slipped and fell between the grinding timbers.

When the drive was ended, the caulked-booted lumberjacks would tramp the sidewalks of the sawmill towns, with their winter's stake to spend in one big spree. That was the life of the rivermen. Work, eat and sleep all winter long, and then a short period of riotous living in the spring. Then to beg and borrow from the tavern or innkeeper for enough to buy clothing and other provisions to return to the camp again.

The old-time lumberjack is one of the vanishing Americans. His favorite outdoor sport—birling—remains as a heritage of those stirring pioneer days.

Winning a World's Championship

Joe Connor of Cloquet, Minn.

College Youth Who Defeated the Seasoned Old Lumberjacks at Log-Rolling Tournament

Job and Age Problem Studied

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 28 (AP)—Pennsylvania's State Government started a study of the labor picture yesterday to determine why life, instead of beginning, is ending at 40 for many jobholders.

Ralph M. Bashore, Secretary of Labor and Industry, said that "it has come to our attention that many people formerly employed in industry, especially those in the neighborhood of 45, find it extremely difficult to obtain employment."

He added that Massachusetts and New York had taken up the problem officially.

He declared that the cause, to a large extent, was "the demand for youth able to respond to the speed demands made on employees by industry."

"Another cause may be traceable to insurance companies which write group policies for employees based upon the average age of such employees. Where the average age of the employees of any industry is low a more favorable policy can be written by the insurance company."

A.F. of L. Union To Fight Order Of Labor Board

(Continued from Page 1)

cers will warn any local union which threatens to break its agreement that if it does so, it will be suspended, the national union will take over the contract and will man the job with other union men, though it may have to pay their carfare to get them to the city.

Feeling for making good on agreements is powerful among the oldest and ablest of the C. I. O. unions as well as those of the same class in the A. F. of L. John L. Lewis, for instance, last summer told a delegation representing 1200 anthracite miners on an outlaw strike that they must go back to work, in accordance with their contract, before their national union would do a thing for them.

Stability of contracts has been shaken during the past two years by the labor split and by the rise and expansion of new and inexperienced unions not yet adept in self-discipline. If the Labor Board is established in its right to cancel contracts and a further unsettling develops, some of the principal leaders of the A. F. of L. feel a public reaction may recoil on all unions, abridging their present freedom.

On the other hand the Labor Board obviously believes that many employers are running into the arms of the A. F. of L. to escape the C. I. O. and are giving the Federation agreements so as to avoid possible capture of their workers by the C. I. O. The board's claim is that it wants to obtain a fair expression of the wishes of both factions of workers so that the majority may win the privileges it is entitled to.

Lesser of Two Evils

Without doubt many employers, hitherto aloof from unions, have accepted the A. F. of L. as the lesser of two evils. Union men here tell of getting hurry calls from employers to send an organizer to their plant at once to head off the C. I. O. One union which has doubled its membership in the past year credits the C. I. O. with being the major cause of its upbuilding.

In the electrical workers' case in which the board voided the agreement, the board held that the company had "precipitately entered upon a contract" with the A. F. of L. while refusing a conference to the C. I. O.

However, John L. Lewis has also used these same tactics of "organizing from the top," it is remarked by observers here who are friendly to the C. I. O.

The theory of A. F. of L. chiefs is that where either faction has signed a contract with the employer, the agreement should be allowed to run until its termination date without interference, and at the time of expiration or renewal, the faction that is out should make its bid to get in.

Tactics of this sort are held to be fairer to the employer whose interests need to be considered by labor, and who may have committed himself to various business contracts on the basis of his labor agreement.

Indiana Labor Federation Criticizes Lewis Tactics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. — The Indianna Federation of Labor at its four-day convention here, recently, gave much time to education. Resolutions urging the establishment of junior colleges in Indianna; shortening the teaching time necessary for teachers to receive pensions and tightening the teachers' tenure hours were among the many passed at the convention.

The federation delegates also struck boldly at John L. Lewis and the C. I. O., condemning his "desire for power which created in him a passion for dictatorship." It associated the C. I. O. with the Communist Party.

Resolutions adopted included one appealing for the return to the WPA rolls the 500,000 union men dropped and who cannot get work at their own trades, and another for a state labor dispute law similar to the Wagner Labor Dispute law.

U. S. Agents Enter Ross Kidnap Case

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 (AP)—Efforts to trace a key figure in the kidnaping of Charles S. Ross were accelerated today as federal agents entered the investigation of the puzzling case.

Mrs. Ross and her attorney, Edmund Cummings, studied the feasibility of offering a reward in an attempt to break the shell of enigma surrounding the case. Detectives watched the homes of relatives and friends of Ross for signs of the receipt of any communication from his captors.

Roving squads searched for clues in the vicinity of Wolf Road, 15 miles from the loop. Mr. Ross, driving to Chicago from Sycamore, was carried off by three men who forced his sedan from the highway at that point. One of the trio robbed Miss Florence Freihage, former business associate of Mr. Ross, of $85 after he had bundled the captive into the abductors' car.

'Speeding? Chop Wood'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 28—Standing before a woodpile with ax in hand, John Downey, a Northwestern University freshman, began working out his speeding sentence. He had been arrested twice within two weeks for speeding and Judge Harry Porter in the Evanston Municipal Court decided something drastic should be done. His sentence was 29 days, but not in jail. Those days are to be spent by young John working for the c. The first job was chopping wood in Evanston's city yard. Then he was put to work in the city's Water Department shed where he was told to oil the rusted worm screws in the jacks. But Mr. Downey takes it all philosophically, saying that any punishment should be one that would deter the person from future violations.

They Rule Mellon Millions

Wide World: International

Paul Mellon
Son of Andrew W. Mellon

Richard K. Mellon
Son of Richard B. Mellon

Son and Nephew of Mellon Carry on His Vast Estate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 28 — The mantle of the "House of Mellon," controlling one of the world's greatest empires of finance and industry, today rests on the shoulders of two comparatively young men. They are Richard King Mellon and his cousin, Paul Mellon, sons, respectively, of the late Richard Beatty Mellon and his brother, Andrew W. Mellon, one-time Secretary of the Treasury and Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Both have offices in the Mellon National Bank, key institution of the Mellon dynasty. Here they hew to the line and carry on the tradition of their fathers and their grandfather, Judge Thomas Mellon, thrifty Scotch-Irish immigrant.

It was on the site of the present Mellon Bank that Judge Mellon, 67 years ago, opened the private banking house of T. Mellon and Sons, in a rented storeroom, and laid the foundation of the Mellon fortune.

Richard Mellon, as president of the Mellon National Bank, wields the scepter of the Mellon realm. He succeeded to that post nearly four years ago following the passing of his father.

Paul, though holding many directorates in Mellon enterprises, devotes most of his time to the Coalesced Company, a holding company established by his father for Paul and his sister Mrs. David K. E. Bruce, and to the Educational and Charitable Trust of his father. Paul is one of three trustees of the trust estimated at anywhere from $100,000,000 to $500,000,000.

Like their fathers before them, the two cousins consult one another frequently. In the old regime it was "A. W." and "R. B." Now it is "Dick" and "Paul."

Dick Mellon, sturdy and athletic, is instinctively a business man, and his outlook is practical, his associates say.

In the World War he joined the Naval Aviation Corps as a student pilot. He studied at Shadyside Academy, Pittsburgh's exclusive preparatory school for boys, and at Princeton. Leaving school, he learned the business from the ground up. Beginning as a messenger 17 years ago, he filled various positions and ultimately was made an assistant cashier.

According to his former fellow workers, Dick Mellon received no favors because his father was head of the bank. They said he frequently drew the toughest assignments as a messenger on cold and snowy wintry days. His superiors would say:

"Here is a batch of checks for Allegheny. Let Dick take them in his car."

"Dick" took the checks, but it turned out later he tramped all the way on foot. He had no car, as his fellow toilers thought.

Soon after being appointed president of the bank, he commented:

"Of course, I was raised in the bank. I never stop to think whether I like it or not. The one thing that gets me is the telephones. Some days there are 30 or 35 long-distance calls. Then it's hard."

As a boy Dick Mellon rode a pony around Highland Park. From that day to this he has been a lover of horses. His chief interest outside of business is blooded hunters and horse shows.

He brought to this part of the country the English sport of the fox hunt. Each year he stages hunts at the 8000-acre Rolling Rock Country Club, maintained by the Mellons near Ligonier, Penna.

Paul Mellon is in striking contrast to his cousin. Tall, spare, well-groomed and reticent, he inherits his father's esthetic tastes.

He takes more than a passing interest in literature. He often, in his younger years, expressed a desire to own a newspaper. Once he had an ambition to be a reporter.

Paul wrote a brief history of Choate School, Wallingford, Conn., which he attended as a youth, and it appeared in Town and Country. His father gave a library to the school later.

At Yale, from which he was graduated in 1929, Paul was secretary of the Yale Daily News. Later at Cambridge, England, he evinced a preference for literary pursuits.

Several years ago, Paul Mellon made the front pages of the newspapers in consequence of his reviving an old Manhattan custom of sleigh riding in Central Park, New York.

Both men are married, Paul to Mrs. Mary Conover Brown in 1935 and Richard to Mrs. Constance Prosser McCaulley in 1936. The Paul Mellons have a blue-eyed daughter born Dec. 31, 1936.

The extent of the wealth over which these two young representatives of the third generation of the Mellons hold sway is a matter of much speculation. The Mellons themselves have never thrown any light on the subject. Some have placed the value of corporations controlled by them at $2,000,000,000. In one of the few denials ever issued by him, A. W. Mellon characterized this as "fantastic."

When A. W. Mellon resigned as head of the Mellon Bank to become Secretary of the Treasury in 1921, he was a director in 63 corporations. These included interests in steel, coal, aluminum, oil, carborundum, railroads, shipbuilding and many other industries in all parts of the country.

As heirs to the vast fortune, the present heads of the Mellon kingdom are directors in scores of corporations. Richard, as head of the bank, however, pays little attention to industrial matters, leaving them to various managers, each an expert in his field.

U. S. Aligns Itself With League

(Continued from Page 1)

don indicates the leverage which might be exerted by joint Anglo-American pressure:

Joint Embargo Suggested

"A boycott by China would not be decisive; but a joint embargo by the United States and the British Empire would be a very different matter. The Japanese would in theory be able to use their own silk for clothing and would be able to feed themselves. But many of the vital needs of warfare would be withheld, and the effect upon employment and the standard of living would be drastic.

"Many observers, indeed, believe that the mere demonstration of a joint front by America and Britain would be sufficient to hold Japan in check. In its absence, economic factors alone are unlikely to prevent Japan from pressing forward with her present policy."

In connection with reports from Geneva concerning the American attitude toward the conference of powers having interest in the Far East, it was pointed out here that Secretary Hull is of the opinion that any situation which threatens world peace such as the present Sino-Japanese hostilities, is of concern to all peace-loving nations, and not only to near-neighbors or nations which have special interests in the area of hostilities.

U. S. Admiral in China Gets Annapolis Degree

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 28 (AP)—A certificate conferring the degree of Bachelor of Science upon Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., commander of the Asiatic Fleet, was en route to Shanghai today.

The degree, signed by Rear Admiral David Foote Sellers, U. S. N., superintendent of the Naval Academy, was issued under Congressional action authorizing academy degrees to graduates of all classes prior to 1931. Admiral Yarnell is aboard his flagship, the cruiser Augusta, at Shanghai. He entered the academy as a midshipman on Sept. 6, 1893.

Blue and the Gray Reunion Opposed

HIGGINSVILLE, Mo., Sept. 28 (AP)—Col. C. M. Claypool of St. Louis, national commander of the United Confederate Veterans, voiced disapproval Sept. 26 of the proposed reunion of northern and southern veterans at Gettysburg next year.

His objections were based on recent action of the Grand Army of the Republic convention at Madison, Wis., which voted that Confederates attending should not wear their uniforms or carry flags of the Confederacy.

He told the Missouri convention of his organization here that the Confederate convention at Jackson, Miss., voted to allow its members to attend as individuals, but not as a unit, and added:

"As for me, I do not intend to go any place where my uniform, emblems or the Confederate flag is not permitted."

The 19 veterans of the waning southern forces who attended yesterday's session pounded canes and shook fists in approval.

He pointed out also that the constitution of his organization would not permit the Confederates to meet formally in any state that did not send troops to aid the southern cause.

Bridle Paths for Epping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The City of London Corporation, which owns Epping Forest, is to spend £1250 on construction and maintenance of bridle paths in the forest, it is announced here.

Biscayan Town Falls to Rebels In Gijon Drive

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Sept. 28 (AP)—Insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco's headquarters announced yesterday the capture of Ribadesella, important Biscayan coast town 30 miles east of Gijon.

The insurgents reported advancing up the east bank of the Sella River, where they have been encountering strong resistance from government troops, and taking the town.

Both insurgent and government communiqués said a triple-headed government offensive was under way along 150 miles of the Aragon front against the insurgent-held cities of Jaca, Saragossa and Teruel.

Supported by fire from war planes, artillery and tanks, government detachments stormed insurgent lines around the three cities. Heavy rain and snow impeded their advance.

Insurgent commanders in the attacked areas reported they had repulsed the government offensives after nearly 20 hours of combat.

Government officers said that refugees from Saragossa told of an uprising of Falangistas (Spanish Fascists) which was ruthlessly suppressed, many being executed.

Apparently impressed by the vigor of the government troops, General Franco ordered speeding up of the insurgent drive on Gijon, last government-held port in the Spanish northwest.

It was in a maneuver to terminate the Gijon campaign that insurgent troops began an encircling movement from the east and south of Rieadesella, for with its capture they would be in a position to cut off Gijon.

Combined infantry and aerial attacks enabled the insurgents to occupy government trenches on a rocky plateau in the western Europa mountains on the border of Leon and Oviedo provinces. This brought nearer the planned convergence of the insurgent eastern and southern columns around Gijon.

Marconi Tribute Ends Philadelphia Constitution Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28—Dedication of Marconi Square by Mayor S. Davis Wilson Sept. 26 brought Philadelphia's official Constitution Week celebration to a belated end. The event had been postponed one week owing to threatening weather.

With flags flying and bands playing, 6000 members of Italian patriotic and civic organizations joined in a colorful parade which ended in the square before the dedication.

Other speakers beside the Mayor were Henry Butler Allen, secretary and director of the Franklin Institute, and Edward Parvan, Italian Consul General.

The square, newly named in honor of the Italian inventor of wireless, is at Broad Street and Oregon Avenue.

Relief Load Falls In Pennsylvania For Second Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28—Pennsylvania's direct relief load declined again for the week ending Sept. 18, according to a report issued by the Department of Public Assistance. The drop was the second reported following a 13-week period during which the relief rolls mounted steadily because of curtailment of WPA projects.

In this latest report a net decrease of 572 cases, representing 2081 individuals, was shown for the week. A total of 150,319 cases, or 461,658 persons, remained on the rolls at the end of the period.

Of the 36 counties which experienced a drop in relief cases for the week, Philadelphia showed the second largest reduction—229, compared with 243 in Schuylkill county.

In Philadelphia, relief expenditures for the week totaled $431,917.80. Still remaining on the relief rolls were 58,321 cases, or 152,280 persons.

Italians Take Over Spain-Bound Ship

NAPLES, Sept. 28 (AP)—The grain ship Gabo Sacratis, bound from Russia for Valencia, entered Naples harbor yesterday with a crew made up at least partly of Italian seamen after crew trouble at Malta.

One version of what happened was that some Spanish crew members balked at crossing the Mediterranean because they feared submarine or aircraft attacks. Shipping near government-held eastern Spain in recent months has been subjected to attacks.

The ship ran up the Italian flag and proceeded to Malta, remaining there a day before sailing to Naples under escort of an Italian warship. The 300 tons of grain in her hold was unloaded here.

Los Angeles to Honor Man Who Gave It Water

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Contributions are being received here to erect an illuminated fountain as a memorial to William Mulholland, under whose 42-year direction the city's vast water system was developed.

First as head of a franchised water company and then as general manager of the municipal Bureau of Water Works and Supply, Mr. Mulholland, who passed on in 1935, directed the growth from the days in 1886, when the Los Angeles River had enough water for municipal needs, to the date of his resignation in 1928.

Most outstanding of the water projects was construction of the $24,500,000 municipal aqueduct from 1907 to 1913, which, stretching 238 miles northeast into the foot of the High Sierra, was the largest municipal job undertaken by any city up to that time.

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2766 Miles of New Airways To Have Latest Equipment

News in Aviation

Construction plans for 2766 miles of new airways with complete ground equipment were announced last week by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.

The $7,000,000 rehabilitation program now under way calls for the expenditure of $5,000,000 before June, 1939, with the new airways to follow after that.

Apparatus going in on the airways will be of such advanced equipment as the new style ultra high frequency fan-type markers, contracts for 21 of which have already been let. These will go in near such major airports as Newark, Chicago, Oakland, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Seattle and Salt Lake City. These new type markers while available to present aircraft are also a future investment as they will be part of the approach and blind landing system which will be necessary when planes land at fog-obscured airports in the future.

At Los Angeles, Secretary Roper said changes are going forward to make Mines Field, the municipal airport, into the air mail terminal. This will consolidate the airlines which now land there at separate fields.

More Effective De-icing

Improved type de-icers for wings and tail surfaces and "slinger rings" for de-icing propeller hubs are now being installed on United Air Lines fleet of Douglas and Boeing transports at the company's maintenance base at Cheyenne. The project, according to R. W. Schroeder, manager of operations, will be completed within a few weeks so that all planes will be equipped with the ice-protecting devices before the advent of winter weather.

Lengthening of the "boots" along the leading edges of the wings as well as improvement of the mechanical operation of both the wing and propeller ice-removing devices will result in even greater efficiency during the coming season, Mr. Schroeder indicated.

"In addition to this mechanical method of protecting our equipment against the accumulation of ice, the company this winter expects to make use of more accurate methods of forecasting flight areas in which ice-forming conditions prevail," Mr. Schroeder stated. "During the radio-static experiments our company conducted during the early part of the year with our 'flying laboratory,' we assigned one of our meteorologists to the crew of technicians making these flights. This weather expert was primarily concerned with the study of weather conditions causing static interference, but inasmuch as the presence of ice particles in the air is an important cause of such static, his study covered icing conditions rather thoroughly."

Airport Below Lake Level

Plans for constructing a huge airport on the floor of Lake Michigan on the Chicago lake front have been drawn up by Ralph R. Leffler, a structural engineer employed by the Chicago Sanitary District. The plans, which Mr. Leffler hopes will be adopted by the city, call for a triangular area covering approximately two and one-quarter square miles in the lake opposite the south-side residence district between 23rd and 41st streets. The airport would be enclosed by dikes and the floor would be about 30 feet below lake level, according to the engineer. An air field of this kind would cost approximately $20,000,000, Mr. Leffler estimated, and would be one of the finest in the world. Runways would be from one to two miles long and would accommodate 50-ton airplanes.

Pacific Air Route

The reason for the long delay in concluding an agreement between the New Zealand Government and Pan American Airways is now becoming clearer. The United States service to New Zealand from San Francisco to Auckland via Honolulu has been generally welcomed not only as evidence of the efficiency of modern machines, but in the hope that American enterprise would stimulate the tardy completion of the British Government's plan to extend the Croydon-Brisbane service of Imperial Airways across the Tasman Sea, carrying first-class mails from Britain for 1½d per half-ounce.

Landing privileges in New Zealand were required by Pan American Airways, and the request was submitted to the English Government because of its direct interest in the extension of air services. New Zealand eventually gave the required assurance to the American corporation, but it was only after the Dominion Government had been satisfied that the Government of the United States had agreed to provide facilities for the landing of British air services in America. This assurance had to come, not from a private corporation but from the United States Government, and the experimental flight of the Pan American clipper across the Pacific to Auckland was an indication that the Governments interested were in agreement over reciprocal privileges, if it is desired to conduct a British service on this route with landing places in the United States.

Flying Brevities

Vacation travel along America's airways was 12 per cent heavier for the first eight months of 1937 than in the same period of 1936, Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Association of America, said. It was the greatest year in the history of air transportation, showing a new high total of 44,590,974 revenue passenger miles for August, 16 per cent higher than August, 1936.

New York-Bermuda air service has become so popular that Imperial Airways and Pan American Airways are now making two round trips a week each.

No doubt where the seaplane channel is at the Singapore base of Imperial Airways. The waterway from the slipway to the open sea is a dredged channel 600 feet wide and about a mile long flanked on either side by a continuous timber boom. It keeps floating debris and other obstructions from smashing against flying-boat hulls when they are moving at high speed. At night it will be illuminated at 300-foot intervals with two beacons on the sea end.

Testing of the seaplane Mercury, the upper component of the Short-Mayo composite airplane is now being carried out by Imperial Airways. The lower "mother" ship Maia, has been successfully tested and shortly the two planes will be coupled together to be flown as one ship.

Americas Review Revolutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Recent lightning transformations of the Bolivian and Paraguayan Governments, illegally effected but involving little change of internal or external policy, have led to a South American discussion regarding what attitude the various governments should take toward "revolutions."

There was a time, it is recognized here, when every new government of a country was impelled by force of circumstances to solicit "de jure" recognition from all nations with whom the previous government was in diplomatic contact. Such recognition was often retarded. There were two main reasons for this, with universal application.

Firstly, a desire to have proof of the stability of the new regime;

Secondly, a natural caution to avoid precipitate "de jure" recognition of a government imposed by force, which would be equivalent to condemnation of the internal policy of the previous government.

The result was a temporary interruption of diplomatic relations, and the new government had to apply indirectly for recognition by comporting itself with dignity.

In the opinion of many South American jurists these international regulations experienced substantial modification in 1930 when the Blanco Galindo army movement deposed President Siles in Bolivia. On that occasion the Mexican Government departed from established procedure and announced it would continue relations in the usual way, equivalent to "de facto" recognition without waiting for "de jure" steps. The Mexican move was a popular one and followed by other American nations, including the United States. Since then the practice has been a common one on the American continent.

El Imparcial, of Santiago, moved apparently by a succession of government changes in certain countries, printed an editorial advocating a return to recognized international regulations. It agreed that interruption of relations involved considerable inconveniences but these, it thought, were counterbalanced by the increased stability it gave to the internal policy of all countries.

The Mexican argument was conceded that every country has a right to introduce domestic changes, even by force, but it was feared that these concessions would encourage revolutionaries. The newspaper was convinced that the new practice had influenced some recent changes on the American continent. El Imparcial added this argument based on Spanish civil war lessons:

"Considering the importance attached at this time to 'de jure' recognition of the Spanish Nationalist Government, even by South American nations, we do not see how a distinction can be made between revolutions on this and other continents. Here recognition has become almost automatic; in Europe, diplomatic procedure is on a rigorous 'de jure' basis."

War Toys Thrown Out By Los Angeles Lenders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Toy-loan libraries sponsored by the local Co-ordinating Council have been purged of toy soldiers and other war-suggesting toys at the protest of the Parent-Teacher Association. Under the direction of H. G. Stark of the county probation department, the county-wide library system has made available more than 25,000 "constructive" toys, which children between the age of 6 and 16 may borrow at the rate of two at a time for a week's keep.

Judge Upholds Picketing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Despite the City Council's recently enacted anti-picketing law, peaceful picketing is legal here, Superior Court Judge F. G. Swain ruled in issuing a temporary injunction restraining police from enforcing the ordinance against automobile mechanics who were on strike.

Navy Plane Increase To 2000 Arranged

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Sept. 28 (AP)—The United States Navy air force will be increased to 2000 planes by 1939, Read Admiral Arthur B. Cook, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, disclosed here. Admiral Cook stopped en route from San Diego to Sacramento, where he will address the Western Aviation Conference. He is making a survey of fleet aviation and shore base facilities on the Pacific coast.

The Navy's air force will consist of 66 combat squadrons, he said, of which 39 will be ship-based, 24 aboard six aircraft carriers, five aboard battleships and 10 aboard cruisers. There will be 22 12-plane squadrons of patrol flying boats, and the fleet marine base will have six land-plane squadrons.

Coal, Coke Drop in 15 Years

Coal and coke production in the United States dropped about 30 per cent from 1920 to 1935.

American Aluminum Seeks Court Speed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Aluminum Company of America asked the Supreme Court yesterday to expedite arguments on its effort to prevent the Government from proceeding in New York with an anti-trust dissolution suit against the concern.

The court probably will announce late next month whether it will review a ruling by a three-judge Circuit Court at Philadelphia permitting the Department of Justice to prosecute litigation filed in the Southern New York Federal District Court. The company contended the suit was similar to one filed against it in Pittsburgh in 1912, and that any further action should be brought in the Federal District Court at Pittsburgh.

If the Supreme Court decides to pass on the controversy, the company asked that a date be set for arguments "not earlier than one month from the date of disposition of this motion." That amount of time, the motion said, would be necessary for preparation of briefs.

6800 Rejected in Tests For Motorists in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—More than 6800 recent applicants for motor vehicle operators' licenses have been rejected for failure to meet examination requirements, the operators' division of the Oregon state department reports. Oregon biennially licenses approximately 500,000 drivers.

"The driving test and the motor vehicle law test were the greatest stumbling blocks," Secretary of State Earl Snell reported. Examiners denied operators' licenses to 2217 applicants because their driving technique was not satisfactory.

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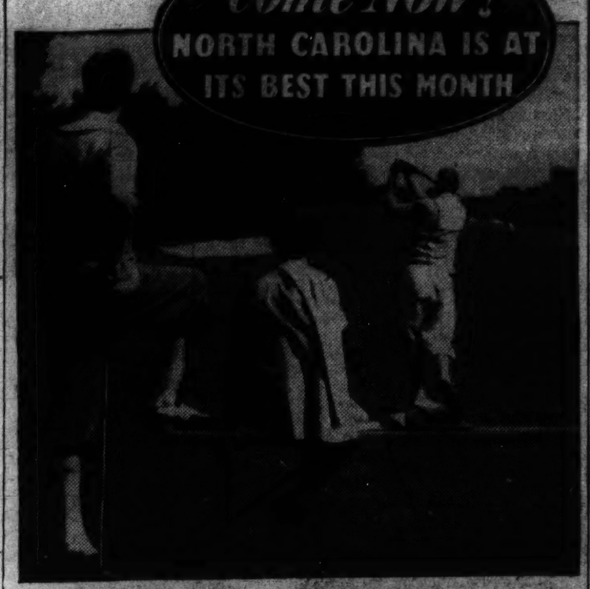

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The Home Forum

Trollope Expends His "Penny"

"IT IS easy in fiction to create a nine days' wonder, but hard indeed to win the esteem of ninety years. Trollope has achieved that victory," writes Michael Sadleir, in his "Victorian Biography." How was it done? "How hast thou purchased this experience?" asks Armado of Moth, in "Love's Labour's Lost." "By my penny of observation," answers Moth.

What were Trollope's pennyworths, in return for all that he paid out? He had to serve a long apprenticeship for his experience. At school he was poor, lonely and unpopular. Dickens, amongst his bottles in the warehouse, was not more unhappy than Trollope. He won no prizes, he obtained no scholarships. At nineteen, he suddenly found himself, a shy lad, in the general Post Office, there to work for seven years on a salary of £90 a year.

Some might have been discouraged, but not Anthony Trollope. He went placidly along, unperturbed, failing here, gaining a little there—paying his pennies, earning his pennyworths—bearing no malice to any. As he never expected anything pleasant in particular to happen, he was delighted when it did, and made the most of any small success. From his failures he learnt to be humble; from his work he acquired system and thoroughness; and from his solitariness the gift of observation. "I was always going about," says Trollope, "with some castle in the air firmly built within my mind . . . I learnt in this way to maintain an interest in a fictitious story, to dwell on a work created by my own imagination, and to live in a world altogether outside the world of my own material life." Trollope, the novelist, was beginning to appear!

* * *

THINGS BEGAN TO MEND. His place was changed and his salary increased, and the Post Office sent him on missions to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. He spent two years going about on horseback, investigating postal conditions in the British Isles. Everywhere he spent his pennies and gained his experience. Gradually he began to write, and at forty brought out his first book. It was not a success, and he received nothing at all—not even a criticism. What of that? It mattered not to him; he simply went on writing. The characters in his books were his friends, and he wished to introduce them to the world. As they were to him, so he has made them to us, actual friends and neighbors, "as real," says Nathaniel Hawthorne, "as if some giant had hewn a great lump out of the earth and put it down under a glass case, with all its inhabitants going about their daily business." He set them down, too, to live in their own locality. "Barsetshire" is a new county which Trollope has added to the map of England; and we are surprised when we look for it, not to find it there. "The dear county," he calls it; "I had it all in mind—its roofs and railroads, its towns and parishes, the squires and their parks, the rectors and their churches."

* * *

WHO WOULD NOT wish, one summer's day, to set out for Barchester? Not by car—for what have cars to do with mid-Victorian England? Better to take the Grantly's brougham, or even the Proudie's, provided, of course, that the horses could be spared! To meet Mrs. Proudie would be no surprise; and how pleasant to encounter Mr. Harding! It was on a summer day like this, when the air was "mild, soft and sweet," that Trollope came to Salisbury on one of his Post-Office pilgrimages, and there blossomed in his thought the fragrant story of "The Warden." It is a book written at a slow pace, like the lingering steps of the old bedesmen, and lighted with the gentle glow of sunset. It is like a quiet prelude on Mr. Harding's violoncello to the more brilliant music of "Barchester Towers." It is the story of a tender conscience, and it was the first book of an illustrious series. After "The Warden" the world began, faintly, to be conscious of Mr. Trollope. His publishers gave him £20 for it, but better was to come. "Barchester Towers," scribbled down in pencil in a railway carriage, came next, and brought him £100. The world was charmed to meet old friends again, especially Mr. Harding. The world began to get excited. The publishers promised the author £1000 for another book, to come out in the new "Cornhill Magazine." With "Framley Parsonage" came fame, fortune, friends, the penny paid, the apprenticeship at an end. Anthony Trollope was master of his craft.

* * *

"WHOEVER DOES READ Trollope in 1930," wrote James Bryce, many years ago, "will gather from his pages better than from others what everyday life was like in England in the mid-Victorian period." They will, indeed, learn history from him, but they will learn much more. His people, like Jane Austen's, are alive today. We walk arm-in-arm with them; we would take the same path together and feel the same sympathies. With them, we share the same delicious inward chuckle. It is for this gift of making us so at home that we are most obliged to Mr. Trollope. For the pennies he paid, he has given us many pounds' worth of pleasure.

M. P.

Courtesy of the Cleveland Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROAD WINDING THROUGH A WOOD: *A Wash Drawing by Thomas Gainsborough*

THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH (1727-1788) was one of the great British painters. Better known for his portraits, he was happier when he painted from nature. His early sketches were done from the countryside which he knew, and later in life he maintained that nothing pleased him more than going "off to some sweet village where I can paint landskips." During the eighteenth century in England, a painter was expected to devote his best energies to portraiture. To an imaginative and poetic and musical nature like Gainsborough's it was restraining to make conventional likenesses of people of fashion and position. To this day artists feel rebellious about such limiting demands upon their talents.

This pen and bistre wash drawing reveals the artist in a work in which he felt free and informal. His sensitive response to nature is manifest in the swiftly applied strokes which loop and criss-cross over the surface. He has conveyed more than an illusion of dense foliation, of surface character and space; he has invested his strokes of pen and brush with his own feeling of exhilaration inspired by a certain road which wound through a wood.

Fruitage Has Come

THE meadow grass is bending low,
Conquered by rain, and cool winds blow,
But zinnias flame like autumn fires
And salvia blooms are lighted spires.
The squash vine's gold is not yet spent
And orchards yield a pungent scent—
Like kitchen nooks in winter hours.
Fruitage has come to springtime flowers.

MARY REED JOSLIN

My Friend, Sussex

"I'VE known you seven years. I may poke your fire," people used to say when I was a small boy.

Personally—having, as I think, rather a persuasive way with fires—I like using the poker just when I feel it's needed. I find it difficult to restrain myself, even at the hearths of those I've known only a few hours, let alone seven years. Still, the period in question is quite a good one if you like the rule-of-thumb methods; and a mutual acquaintanceship of seven years' standing is worthy to be, as it were, canonized into friendship. And that word deserves more than a merely light use.

* * *

IT IS WELL over seven years, in fact it is quite ten, since I began to know Sussex well (not all of it, but certain parts) and I was taking stock of our acquaintance today, as I drove a borrowed car (one size too small for me) along the road to Lewes.

Now to these ten years I am well content to say good-by. They have served their turn. But I was remembering today a thread of Sussex which runs through them. There have been hours and days—from an afternoon's cricket to a summer holiday fortnight, which I can recall with nothing but content.

* * *

THE LITTLE CAR, running like a quick, sable beetle over the toes of the Downs, took us westward; and there might have been a kind of automatic calendar flipping up happy dates, instead of the odometer on the dashboard, for each mile had its memorial in my mind.

At Ditchling they had built a lot of new houses since I was last there, but they still had that modest-sized timber-frame house with the outside staircase which Henry VIII gave to Anne of Cleves in compensation for her enforced grass-widowhood. And so we went onward, past the Clayton windmills on the upland skyline and across two separate Brighton roads till at last we came to Edburton, one of those Saxon manors along the foot of the South Down range.

* * *

ELISABETH AND I HAD looked down upon its church roof—red and brown, like an old apple—from the top of the hills ten years ago, that time we walked their whole eighty-mile length from the Hampshire boundary to Beachy Head, where these chalk hills are cut off by the Channel.

We left the little car by the side of the road and found one of those small lanes, half smothered in cow parsley and caverned by meeting trees, which you find, if you're good, in these parts. We climbed a hundred feet or so above the hamlet and sat down to lunch on the knees of Edburton Hill.

We were scarcely high enough to see all the Weald, but we had a fine vantage point, nevertheless. All about the horizon were the other points whence we had seen it at other times; Chanctonbury, Blackdown, The Hog's Back, Leith Hill and the Devil's Dyke. It was like a great clock-face, with hills for figures and Horsham steeple for the pin which holds the hands in the center.

* * *

THE WEALD (or Field, or Wild or Wald—all the same word, really) looked just as it always has done, a vast undulation of dark woods. Seen from this distance, the spaces in between the different coppices, shaws, hursts and clumps were hidden and all the trees merged into one fictitious forest: a fiction that has appeared in history books, too.

To right and left of us the Downs swept away in headlands and bays of smooth, steep turf; for the facing ranges of the North and South Downs are the coastline of a sea which once laid down the soil of the Weald and then disappeared into the geology books for ever.

Edburton, from up here where we were sitting, was still largely an affair of afternoon noises; the loud, un-oiled complaint of a cow, a few strident remarks from a hen. I don't suppose it looks different from up here, with the houses half hidden among the trees, from what it did when Edburg built his Ton here. And on every side there are places we have known and been happy in.

* * *

I THINK, SUSSEX, that by this time we could count ourselves, real, proper, handfast friends.

And so, when November comes (now, as I write, it is but August) I hope I may spend a winter week-end by a Sussex hearth, when I may solemnly and secretly take up the poker and stir the coals and log-ends and say to Sussex:—

"We've known each other seven years . . ."

"It's a nice idea," said Elisabeth, when she heard it, "but why wait till November? Couldn't we have a fire tonight?"

ALAN IVIMEY

Ingredients of a Poem

THE glimmer of a high-hung star,
A frail bird's flight—
The flicker of a candle flame,
A glow-worm's light—
The quiet fragrance of a flow'r
And—inner sight.

FRANCES M. PRAY

The Oracle of the Libyan Desert

TWO miles away stood the most famous spot of the whole Libyan desert: the temple of the oracle at Aghormi.

The site is remarkable, with vivid red rock standing out above the plain, sheer walls in a great circle, with ruins of the temple showing here and there below the crude but picturesque village that had been built on the ancient stones.

The only way up to the citadel temple was through a great, arched doorway and a carved path which wound up the side of the rise. This we climbed, and sat among the ruins, to enjoy the wonderful spectacle of three hundred thousand palm trees in the oasis below, which would have been the scene enjoyed from the temple steps; with lakes shining on either side, between the receding groves.

Ruined temples and ancient stones raised their heads here and there on the edge of the deserted shores, and the sapphire waters caught the reflection of trees and temples and terraces on their blue, unmoved surface that was one with the blue of the African sky.

Such a spectacle must have greeted the eyes of the great men of the past. Ours was the platform where the priests of Ammon received the caravans of elephants bearing the royal pilgrims, and the gold dust and ivory which should provide the necessary offerings to the oracle.

Here Herodotus (or one of his secretaries) must have stood taking in the scene. Here came the Pharaohs, and Croesus seeking immunity in the after-life, with the first coins known to men among his treasures.

Greatest of all, Alexander here sought evidence of his divine origin and, of course, the priests, seeing that his hands were not empty, made the oracle speak. There must have been misgivings, however, when the sinister figure of Cato appeared.

Most romantic of all, to me, must have been Hannibal, wondering why, with victory so near, he yet tasted defeat.

We sat there, ruminating, looking over the glorious scene, the stage of a gigantic phase of history, and a procession came out of the bowels of the ruin, as if to add point to our thoughts.

It was only a Siwan marriage; but it meant an opportunity for the cameraman. . . .

We found remains of the once-magnificent building. There were inscriptions and broken stones, the debris of altars, enormous arches fallen into ruin. Great monoliths barred our way. On either side could be distinguished the sacred emblems of Egypt and Ammon; but decay was everywhere. . . .

One vase I managed to obtain, after three days of preliminary negotiations, was a beautiful bronze, with a well-worked lid in the shape of an alligator's head, and inside was a magnificent necklace of cornelians and a dozen small gods: the gods of Ammon in beaten gold. The workmanship of the gods was not of such finish as others I have seen; but they marked a very definite link. Gold was brought into Siwa in its early history along the ancient trails.

Slowly we collected several coins, showing that Siwa had been in constant touch with the outer world. There were Ptolemic and Roman coins in numbers, and a few Greek coins; but the greatest stroke of good fortune was ours after we had made a friend of the sheikh of Aghormi, and he poured out on the floor a lot of odds and ends, mostly bits of pottery, broken statuettes and rubbish. Among the waste, however, we saw coins, some of which bore the actual effigy of Alexander as Pharaoh of Egypt and God of Ammon. . . .

In the caves beneath the great citadel we found fine rock drawings, and to our amazement they included pictorial representation of the ships of the Nile in the time of the Pharaohs; a suggestion that at the date of the oracle the lakes communicated from oasis to oasis.—From "In Quest of Lost Worlds," by BYRON DE PROROK (New York: Dutton).

What Constitutes Law?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE who have read the series of articles in *The Christian Science Monitor* depicting the formation of the Constitution of the United States of America may have been impelled to ask themselves the question, "What actually constitutes law?" For, although law is defined as "that which is laid, set, or fixed," and therefore is unvarying, the Constitution of the United States, like that of other nations, is subject to amendment, and partial if not complete abrogation.

True law, then, must be that which rests upon and expresses unchangeable, impartial, and universal divine Principle. This leads to the conclusion that the Father-Mother of the universe, the basic and governing divine Principle of all reality, is the one source of true law. The constitutions and laws of nations express perfection and permanence in the proportion that they conform to the divine law of impartial justice and harmony.

"It is highly important that men have a correct concept and understanding of law, because a false sense of what constitutes law is closely associated with the discords, limitations, and troubles which confront and beset men everywhere. Due to erroneous, materialistic education men have been led to believe that there are laws of disease to which they are subject; that there are inexorable and unescapable laws of limitation called business cycles, which stalk as threatening bogies and call into expression among men such evils as selfishness, greed, envy, and dishonesty. Men believe that there are cruel and unjust laws of heredity, and that all mankind is subject to a law of death.

Every one of these beliefs about law as being something other than the law of God, the law of good, harmony, perfection, and life, was disproved by Christ Jesus during his brief, but successful ministry among men. By means of his spiritual understanding of the fact that God is the only creator, that divine Love is the only law-creating and law-controlling power, Christ Jesus reversed and annulled the so-called laws of disease, limitation, and death, thereby showing that they are not laws, but are human beliefs only. Through the application of spiritual law the master Christian healed all manner of disease; he enabled the blind to see, the deaf to hear, the lame to walk, the maimed to be whole; he fed the multitudes when the apparent supply of food was appallingly inadequate; he stilled the storm, and walked on the water; and to climax his demonstrations of divine law he overcame death for others and for himself.

Since true law is fixed and invariable, it is clear and certain that the law of God, to which Jesus conformed his thinking and living, and which he proved conclusively and completely, is ever operative in behalf of men and is ever available to all who understand and obey the divine precepts. This fact was perceived in 1866 by Mary Baker Eddy, and it was verified to her by means of healings realized by herself. Later she further authenticated God's law in her healing ministry for others, whereby she verified Christ Jesus' promise, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."

In order that the world might share in the redemptive understanding of God's law, which had been revealed to her, Mrs. Eddy wrote "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." In this inspired and inspiring book is set forth lucidly and logically the truth about God as divine Principle, Life, Truth, and Love; the truth about individual man as made in the likeness of Spirit, Mind, and hence a spiritually mental being, constituted of true ideas and governed by divine Principle only. Science and Health also contains the explanation of the laws for spiritually right thinking and living, obedience to which brings man into harmony and touch with the divine power that heals the sick and corrects earth's discords with the law of harmony.

Christian Science shows plainly that, even as there is no law of discord with music, so there is no law of disease, discord, or death with man. Referring to this in Science and Health (p. 281) Mrs. Eddy writes: "When infringing some supposed law, you say that there is danger. This fear is the danger and induces the physical effects. We cannot in reality suffer from breaking anything except a moral or spiritual law. The so-called laws of mortal belief are destroyed by the understanding that Soul is immortal, and that mortal mind cannot legislate the times, periods, and types of disease, with which mortals die. God is the lawmaker, but He is not the author of barbarous codes."

The law of God, being the law of harmony, is applicable to the healing of sick persons, discordant homes, and troubled nations. Christ Jesus said that he sought not his own will, "but the will of the Father." This points the glorious fact that God's will is the law of correction to all human discord, the law of annulment to all evil, the law of reversal to limitation and lack. True law, then, is the expression of God's good will for all men.

Surety

I NEEDED the dawn, but
My eyes beheld only clouds
And a valley filled with mists
And a mountain shutting out
the east.
I needed the dawn, so
I could but wait.
Surely,
Slowly
Through the clouds
The light came,
Like a presence
Dispelling mist and cloud:
Even the mountain
Could not hide it.
My eyes beheld all clear,
And in the roseate glow,
Like a diamond,
Hung the morning star.

JEAN M. SNYDER

Nostalgia

SMALL hollowed fields soft and green; calm cows moving under a blue and fleecy sky; deep-coloured distant woods, folded green of near ones; long gold light and summer shadows on the grass.

The shine of a tarred road, the whistle of a passing train, the warm smell of meadow-sweet, tucked-in houses—England—England—

But I have seen six fir trees on a hill bent with the wind.

J. H.

Finding the Best At Home

THIS IS ONE of those riotous mornings when, not being able to fiddle or yodel or sing enough words of any song to make it pay to start, I must needs burst into writing. I tried bursting in my "study," which two days ago was a small hundred-year-old, once-red blacksmith cabin on the crest of the hill across the brook. Two days ago it contained an ancient sleigh, rusty, dismal stove, odds and ends of broken farm tools, festoons of spider webs, not much of a roof, and a sliding door which no one could budge. Yesterday it was emptied of its decrepit contents, swept clean, and furnished with June's second-hand Smith College desk and one seventy-four-cent Montgomery-Ward chair. Through the wide doorway, the big sliding door now working to perfection, I look out upon the early morning Berkshire hills, meadows, and valleys, upon a distant curve of country road for all the world like England, upon a snatch of our own winding mountainside road—or I can gaze upwards at the blue sky through the open spaces of the roof.

Even so, exposed to mountains, valleys, and sky, I moved outside and sprawled among ferns and huckleberries, to let the July sun shine hot upon me. It is well my state of mind demanded no walls nor so much as meager roofing. Tony and Fred had just appeared with a ladder and three rolls of something warranted to keep out wind and rain, besides the four puppies and Mig. . . .

It must be that I once traveled—west, behind our own thickly wooded mountain to California, to Hawaii; north, beyond the barn, farmhouse, sloping vegetable gardens, to Canada; south, past the end of our Hancock Valley road to New Orleans; east, over Mount Greylock, to Spain. I possess printed and bound books that I wrote myself to tell about those journeys, memory books filled with reminders, bulging photograph albums of every size and shape—the long-ago Hawaiian pictures have faded a sick tan-gray. Sometimes, indeed, I can call to mind a cold rainy day in Venice with two agonizingly active smallish sons playing ball beside the Grand Canal . . . a mule ride in Algiers . . . the last panting foothold at the summit of a Swiss forever-snowclad giant . . . a Sunday afternoon symphony in Vienna . . . the rapids of the Drau, gray-green Dolomites guarding a small blue-and-gold folding boat . . . Briand's bent shoulders swaying a September Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva . . . a lump in my throat on a street in New Orleans, because it reminded me so of the Europe I loved and for which I was forever homesick. . . .

Long, long ago, all of that. One year ago in this our own United States we found the best of what we thought only crossing the Atlantic Ocean to European lands could furnish, plus two important additions Europe was incapable of producing—a sense of permanency and our own style of American friends about us.—From "Wanderer's Circle," by CORNELIA STRATTON PARKER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1937

Foley Indicates Probe Into Dolan Activities

In Boston Today

Foley Assistant Sees U. S. Official

Reports that District Attorney William J. Foley had begun an investigation of the Dolan city bond case were heard in the Federal Building today, but lacked immediate confirmation.

It was said that Mr. Foley had asked the clerk of Suffolk Superior Court for a complete transcript of the city's successful suit against Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer under Mayor James M. Curley.

Demands for action by the District Attorney have grown since the State Supreme Court on Saturday ordered Mr. Dolan to pay back to the city $179,000 "improperly" obtained by the sale of city bonds to the city through a dummy corporation when he was city treasurer.

Mr. Foley was not available for immediate comment upon the reports, but much significance was attached to a visit by one of his assistants, Frederick T. Doyle, to the intelligence unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau in the Federal Building.

Mr. Doyle conferred with Clifton E. Mack, chief of the unit, who has been seeking unsuccessfully to obtain a copy of the court record in the Dolan case. Mr. Mack wishes to examine the record for possible

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Minimum Wage In Effect Oct 1

A 20-year fight to secure proper and effective minimum wage legislation in Massachusetts reached a successful climax today when State Commissioner of Labor and Industries James T. Moriarty issued mandatory minimum wage decrees in 10 Massachusetts industries, effective October 1. At the same time, this Commonwealth became the first state to utilize such legislation since the Supreme Court declared the Washington State Minimum Wage Law constitutional.

This means that those 50,000 women and children workers who are not receiving the minimums established by the State Minimum Wage Commission will benefit immediately. These minimums range from $10 to $15 a week.

Employers who ignore the order are liable to fines of from $50 to $200 or jail sentences of from 10 to 90 days—or both—for each week of violation. The affected industries are laundry and dry cleaning; electrical equipment and supplies; retail stores; boot and shoe cut work and findings; men's clothing and rain coats; candy, men's furnishings, brushes, women's clothing, and corsets.

The issuance of a mandatory decree is part of the new minimum wage act passed by the last session of the Legislature and signed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley on May 29. It was fashioned after the Washington State law and provided a substitute

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Radcliffe Head Talks to Students

"The greatest need of college students of today is for a refuge from their many academic and social activities, a quiet place 'where no bell rings,' to which one goes for relief and refreshment," Miss Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, told over 1000 young women this morning at the opening exercises of the 58th year held in the First Congregational Church, Cambridge.

"My present grievance is that you are too busy—you go, see, hear, do and say too much. I wish you to have a place in life for something done for the love of itself, where you will find joy. This is the beginning of possessing yourself, of being greater than the thing that you do." Miss Comstock cited several instances of prominent persons who have found great joy and relief from their activities and through their love of nature.

Dean Bernice Brown Conkite of the graduate school expressed the hope that this year may see an increase in good fellowship among advanced students which she said is essential in a true university. This community of interest and interchange of thought has been difficult until now at Radcliffe, because the graduate students have been living in small dormitories and have been widely scattered. The conversion of Bertram Hall, former undergraduate dormitory, into a graduate dormitory for 72 students will do much to promote this good fellowship and lively discussion. This is made possible by the opening of Cabot Hall as an undergraduate hall.

The other speakers were: Dean Frances Rumi Jordan of the college and Valentine Porter, president of the Radcliffe Student Government Association. The Rev. Raymond Calkins of the First Church gave invocation and benedictions.

Somerville Tax Abating Barred

No tax abatements will be allowed to residents of Somerville this year, despite announcement by the Board of Assessors of a tax rate of $44.30, the highest in the city's history.

This was the substance of a reply by Henry F. Long, tax commissioner, to the petition of the Somerville Board of Assessors for an extension of time beyond the Oct. 1 date required by law in which to file appeals for abatements.

The assessors' appeal was the result of several months' delay in announcing the new tax rate. Hence, Somerville taxpayers will not even have their bills before Oct. 1. So Mr. Long's reply leaves taxpayers virtually hanging in the air, ostensibly for the purpose of impressing Somerville's city government with the seriousness of the June deadline on tax rate announcements.

Said Mr. Long: "I realize that the Board of Assessors is not to blame, but a situation of this kind should not be invited to occur again."

'Pinch Hitting' Airport Sought

A system of alternate airports to relieve traffic conditions at East Boston was recommended today by Capt. Albert L. Edson, superintendent of the Boston field, at a hearing today at the State House before the state special committee on aviation.

Captain Edson said that under conditions of poor visibility planes must often take as long as 15 minutes orientating themselves by the radio facilities to come in for a safe landing. This would limit airplane traffic at East Boston to four planes an hour under such conditions. Captain Edson nominated Beverly, Framingham, Norwood or Hanover as suitable alternate fields.

Captain Edson's recommendations for alternate fields was approved by Paul F. Collins, president of the Boston and Maine Airways.

A proposal that fields in and around Boston be segregated for use by certain types of flying was another important point brought forward by Captain Edson. This meant that East Boston would be restricted, for instance, to commercial transport and charter flying, other fields would house military, or civilian flying. This is a segregation foreseen by other aviation officials.

Under certain weather conditions operation out of Boston is forbidden by other than craft equipped with two-way radio or with a receiver whereby orders may be received from the airways traffic control tower. Since many smaller private planes do not have radio this practically limits the East Boston field to commercial operation on such days.

When questioned by Paul Bauer, aviation committee member, as to how the money would be obtained for alternate fields, Captain Edson proposed a long-term 50-year bond issue to underwrite their cost. A proposal to tax aviation gasoline was termed by Paul Collins as putting another hardship upon commercial airline operators.

Federal Milk Control Opposed

The federally supervised New England milk pool was today condemned by Frank E. Mott, milk inspector for the city of Boston, as providing loopholes through which a variety of rackets had crept into the Massachusetts dairy industry.

Chief among these rackets, the inspector informed federal investigators at an administrative review of the New England industry, were the efforts of small-time milk distributors to get their product into the Boston market without thorough inspection under the health laws of the State.

During the current year to date, he pointed out, 295 farmers have been found violating the provisions of the rigid inspection laws. Many of these farmers, he held, have been coerced by dealers to sell their milk to them on promises of freedom from inspection regulations.

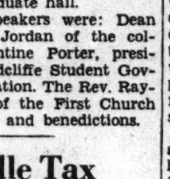
All this has taken place, he said, since the so-called Federal equalization pool became effective last March compelling all farmers to pool their milk and their profits for the purposes of obtaining standard prices to farmers. Mr. Mott's testimony was offered before Mrs. Mary C. Myers, of the Department of Agriculture on petitions by 32 dealers challenging the constitutionality of the Federal marketing order covering the Boston milk shed.

"In one week's time," said the Boston expert, "several thousand pounds of milk was sent back to Vermont because the product did not come up to Massachusetts inspection standards. Vermont got excited and asked us to let up on our restrictions."

One result of Federal supervision cited by Mr. Mott was the flooding of his office with applications for dealer licenses. Since last June, he said, 2500 applications were received and 1000 licenses granted. These dealers, he declared, were interested in building up large surpluses because they desired to share in the profits of the pool without putting any money into it.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally rainy weather this afternoon, tonight and probably Wednesday morning; continued cool; fresh to strong northeasterly winds, probably gale force off the coast.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight; Wednesday fair with slightly warmer in interior.

Maine: Rain tonight and Wednesday. Not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts: Rain tonight and probably Wednesday morning; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: strong northeast winds probably reaching gale force, shifting to fresh northwest over the south portion Wednesday. Rain tonight, Wednesday mostly overcast with rain over the north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	52	Minneapolis	48	46
Bermuda	78	74	New Orleans	66	66
Chicago	46	46	New York	53	53
Denver	42	40	Norfolk	60	60
Helena	36	36	Philadelphia	52	50
Kansas City	54	53	St. Louis	50	48
Los Angeles	64	64	San Francisco	58	52
Miami	80	78	Washington	50	50

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Sept. 28.
B—Minimum, Sept. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:41 p. m.; heights 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 6:24 a. m., height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:03 p. m.

Highway Problem Put Up to the Builders

By a Staff Photographer

Meeting in the Hotel Statler

Are Delegates Attending the Convention of the National Association of State Highway Officials, Who Were Told This Morning by James Logan (Inset), Director of the New Jersey Highway Department, That They Could Build Better Highways at Less Cost Despite the Rise in Prices, Wages and Taxes

Violence Flares In Providence Rift Of C. I. O.-A. F. L.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 28—Factional rivalry among labor unions flared into open violence here last night and may lead to increasing bitterness in the state-wide struggle to organize workers.

One possible avenue for peaceful settlement of the dispute opened today in a proposal to submit the immediate cause of controversy to the National Labor Relations Board for an employee election.

The two factions in conflict are the Committee for Industrial Organization and American Federation of Labor, with the organization of 1000 rubber workers the immediate subject of contention.

Eggs Are Thrown

Violence broke out last night when several men, said to have been members of the C. I. O., invaded an A. F. of L. meeting and threw eggs at the speakers, one missile striking Joseph Prior, local head of the A. F. of L. teamsters' union, on the face.

The executive council of the state branch of the A. F. of L. responded today by calling a special meeting for Saturday to plan a course of action. At the same time, the Providence C. I. O. council summoned a strategy meeting for tomorrow.

The rubber workers' dispute arose out of a C. I. O. strike at the Phillips-Baker Rubber plant last spring. As a result of the tieup, the concern went out of business and liquidated its plant and machinery.

A month ago, the plant was purchased by the Goodyear Footwear Corporation, and plans were made to resume the manufacture of boots, overshoes and sneakers. At this point, the A. F. of L. began formation of a union among the workers, signing within a short time an open shop contract with the management.

"Strike-Breaking" Alleged

The C. I. O., finding itself refused recognition, charged that the company had "invited" the A. F. of L. into the picture and that the federation union, therefore, was equivalent to a "strike-breaking company union."

Last night, the C. I. O. rubber workers met in Woolsorters' Hall, Olneyville, claiming 600 in attendance, and the A. F. of L. met in the teamsters' union hall in Providence, with 350 claimed to be present.

Hurley Puts Safety Up to Committee

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today gave tangible evidence to several hundred highway officials convening in Boston that Massachusetts has decided to "do something" about its highway casualties. He called into conference his newly organized 100-man committee on highway safety, helped it to organize, and then declared, "The matter of promoting highway safety is now in your hands."

"All efforts to remove automobile accidents," he told the committee, "are predicated upon two fundamentals: (1) education of the driver and pedestrian; (2) enforcement of the law against those who will not be educated." He asked the committee not to make reports to him on accidents but "to rally public support for safety."

"For the larger number of citizens anxious to avoid accidents but not instructed," he said, "we will ask you as a committee to develop new channels of information to reach press, school, church and radio."

Californians Held In Key Positions At The Sherborn Prison

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 28 (AP)—Charging that "substantially all the key positions" in the Sherborn Reformatory for Women were held by citizens of California, Representative Louis J. Scanlon (D) today made public a letter to Gov. Charles F. Hurley asserting "this is not a healthy condition."

Mr. Scanlon, who represents the Third Essex District, in his letter specifically declared that the superintendent, assistant to the deputy superintendent, the librarian and others in charge were from California.

"Fourteen officers were picked at random," Mr. Scanlon continued, "and of these it was found that eight were from California, five from other states in the Union and one from England. . . . The rule appears to be that no resident of Massachusetts is eligible for employment."

Schoolship Puts 27 Graduates Into Merchant Marine

Twenty-seven spotlessly uniformed young men from all parts of the state stood proudly erect today as they were presented with diplomas for their two years of conscientious effort aboard the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship Nantucket. Even though it was necessary to "abandon ship" because of rain and hold the exercises in one of the main buildings of the Navy Yard, the precision with which they were carried out brought enthusiastic acclaim from proud parents and friends.

It was the eighty-sixth graduation ceremony of the school, held at 11 a. m., and the 27 graduates are qualified to pass examination by the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation for licenses as junior officers in the American Merchant Marine.

Sixteen of the total completed the seamanship and navigation course and 11 the marine and electrical engineering course. Each takes two full years, and includes an 11,000-mile cruise under power and sail, each summer. Graduations are semi-annually.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley made the chief address at the graduation followed by Theodore L. Storer, commissioner of the nautical school; John F. Fitzgerald of the Boston Port Authority and former mayor of Boston; Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi, Commandant of the First Naval District.

Prizes were distributed as follows: Willis M. Hayden Jr., of Quincy, was awarded the cash prize offered by the late Irving L. Wood through a trust fund, to the graduate having highest marks in seamanship and navigation for the year.

Roger H. Banner of Segreganset received the award of the Boston Marine Society for excelling in those qualities making for the best shipmaster.

Thomas H. Greany Jr. of South Swansea in the seamanship class and Roland H. Estey Jr. of Reading, in the engineering class, were awarded textbooks offered by Arthur M. Wiggin of Brookline for the greatest improvement during the year.

John A. Elder of Waverley was

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Better Roads Costing Less Seen in Future

Engineers Can Assure This Despite Rising Prices, Boston Parley Told

Now Below 1924

Engineers can guarantee the taxpayers better highways in the future for less money, despite mounting costs of labor and materials resulting from new federal legislation for social security, unemployment compensation and labor relations, James Logan, chief of the New Jersey Highway Department, said the twenty-third annual convention of State Highway Authorities in Boston today.

Thus did the head of New Jersey's progressive highway division virtually dump responsibility for continued progress on the nation's growing network of express roads right in the laps of the several hundred delegates assembled from virtually every state, Canada, Hawaii and the West Indies.

Not one of the highway chiefs but knew that in the next few years' labor and material costs of highway construction would rise as a result of Federal legislation and normal recovery, possibly to unprecedented levels. Now came the answer from Mr. Logan that rising prices need not jeopardize the great national program of road construction demanded by motorists for convenience and safety, that the key to low costs was held by engineers in their growing knowledge of road design, materials and construction methods.

Cost Rises Overtaken

Introduced by E. D. Kenna, director of highways in Mississippi, Mr. Logan started from the beginning of progressive highway building in New Jersey about 1916 to note that highway costs have frequently shown sharp upward spurts, only to be absorbed by greater economies effected by engineers in the construction and maintenance ends of the business.

"We approach the highway situation today with a much different attitude than we did in years past," said Mr. Logan. "Formerly we had little experience available with which to compete against high costs. But now we have not only experience but better tools and a less limited number of trained engineers. As time goes on, we can expect that these engineers will evolve more and more ideas for building foolproof highways. Hence, I say that Federal legislation can have no permanent influence upon highway construction in the shape of rising costs."

To show that highway costs have not risen as high today as publicized, the New Jersey expert produced figures from his own state showing that the square yard cost for concrete in 1924 was $3.60 compared with $2.43 in 1936.

Below 1924 Total

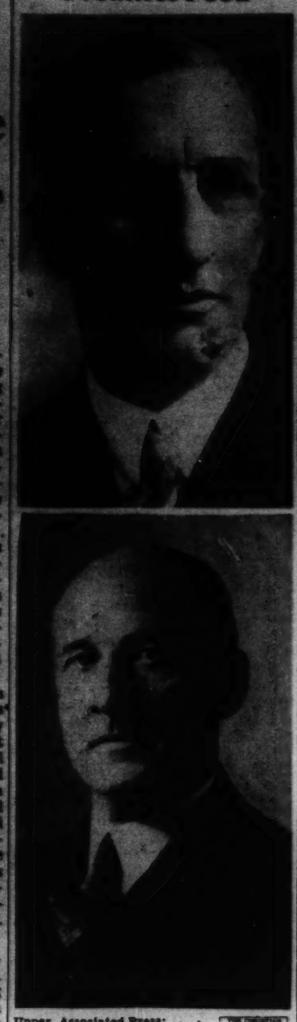
Wages had remained about the same during that period, he declared. Total costs of construction today, he figured, were about three-quarters of the 1924 estimates. And in any comparison of this sort, he added, the fact must be considered that the modern highway was far superior in safety, durability and surface smoothness.

A challenge was also sounded by the New Jersey expert to engineers who have accepted highway design as a routine matter, too willing to follow the ruts made by their predecessors. To this attitude, he attributed some of the failures to cope effectively with the problem of mounting highway casualties.

"It has been said," Mr. Logan continued, "that highway engineers lack imagination. But that is not true. It is true, however, that creative ability is part of the makeup of only a limited number of engineers. These are the engineers upon whom we must depend for highway economies."

Economies could also be effected, he said, in the vitally important operation of bridge construction. This greatly underestimated highway activity, he pointed out, had constituted 40 per cent of all expenditures made for highways in New Jersey since 1917. Here, again, he appealed to the engineer to exercise judgment in the location of bridges where the costs for them are justified.

Promises Food



Upper, Associated Press; Lower, © Johnstone

Thomas J. Spellacy
Mayor of Hartford, Connecticut

Hugh M. Alcorn
Connecticut State's Attorney

Extension Course On Constitution Is to Be Repeated

Popular interest in the United States Constitution has been so heightened by recent discussion of national problems that an adult study course on the Constitution, revived last year by the Massachusetts Extension Course Commission, after a lapse, is to be repeated this year.

It is one of 27 afternoon and evening courses on both cultural and controversial subjects to be open to the public for a nominal fee, commencing within the next two weeks, under the auspices of a commission representing 11 educational institutions in the vicinity of Boston.

"We revived the course last year after omitting it for several years," said Prof. Arthur P. Whittem, of Harvard University, chairman of the extension commission, today. "The course was well taken and there was considerable demand that we repeat it, so we decided to do so."

Due to General Discussion

Asked if the popularity of the course was due to the celebration this year of the 150th anniversary of the document, Professor Whittem said, "Not so much so, I think, as to the general discussion of the Constitution."

He said the professor in charge of the course would be given "considerable freedom" to discuss present issues regarding the Constitution, as well as the history of the document and various Supreme Court decisions.

The Constitution course will be given on Monday and Wednesday evenings, commencing Oct. 6, by Prof. Clarence P. Houston of Tufts College, who gives a similar course at his own institution. The classes will meet in Emerson Hall in the Harvard Yard at 7:15 to 8:45 p. m.

Many New Courses

Among new courses to be given this year on the extension program are a survey of Shakespeare's dramatic career by Prof. Theodore Spencer, of the Harvard English De-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Truck Strike Puts Hartford On Short Fare

Delivery of Food Grows Scarcer With Tightening of Tie-Up

Mayor to Act

Meat Supply Is Affected Severely— More Special Officers Are Sworn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 28—Food deliveries dwindled to almost nothing in this famed insurance center today as the pinch of a three-weeks old truck strike became acute.

In the face of promises made by Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy to the Board of Aldermen last night that "Hartford will not starve," and the swearing in of 200 special officers to protect citizens and property rights, truckers today clamped their strike even tighter. Meat deliveries were particularly affected.

Several wholesalers said they were able to supply retail butchers who called in their own machines for meat, but could not make deliveries themselves. At least two large wholesalers said they were canceling incoming shipments.

Pickets apparently made no effort to halt trucks carrying bread, milk and newspapers, and threat of violence was lessened today following talks last night by both Joseph Baker and Clarence Swan, president and vice-president of the truck drivers, chauffeurs and helpers local.

Seek to Deter Force

The speakers urged vocal rather than physical action in conducting the strike.

But these pleas failed to deter State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn who today secured from the Superior Court bench warrants for the arrest of several truckers charged with being implicated in recent acts of violence.

Those named were John J. Murphy, business agent for the union; Raphael La Casta and William Renaud, both drivers. They were charged with conspiracy to assault and breach of the peace. Also arrested was Harry Borden, a driver, charged with breach of the peace. Each was held on $10,000 bail.

Mr. Alcorn told the court of recent acts of violence, including the burning of a truck at Windsor Locks and the beating of a department store clerk.

John A. Danaher, attorney for the strikers, argued against using the law as a punitive measure in a labor situation. He also objected to the high bail.

The strike began three weeks ago when truck drivers presented demands for wage and hour adjustments and a closed shop. In general, the drivers sought a 10-cent-an-hour increase, bringing them up to 85 cents an hour.

The New York run, one of the most heavily traveled, is often cited as an illustration of the strikers' demands. They are now paid $5.38 for the six and one-half hour drive, and are allowed 50 cents for overnight lodging in New York. The drivers claim that under present conditions they don't know how long they will have to lay over in New York, or whether they will return to Hartford or drive elsewhere.

In addition to the increase in wages the drivers want assurances they will be given a return load to Hartford within 16 hours.

These points have been near arbitration at various times during the strike.

Stick on One Point

Union officials have indicated, and truck owners have hinted, that the points might be agreed upon; but on one demand the truck owners have been adamantine. They have refused to agree to a closed shop.

They maintain their equipment is of such a nature that they wish to pick drivers who will care for it and not cause unnecessary repairs or replacements. They also assert that some cargoes require handling by men chosen for competency rather than because of union affiliation.

Over this point the two sides are

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 401 Walnut Street, Newtonville. 8.

Radio Programs
Page 10

Theaters

Shubert—
Gilbert Miller's production of "Victoria Regina," by Laurence Housman. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and Geo. S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Colonial—
"To Quito and Back," starring Sylvia Sidney and Leslie Banks. Ben Hecht's play presented by the Theater Guild, Inc. 8:30. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Born Reckless," with Brian Donlevy, Barton MacLane and Rochelle Hudson. 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Also "Stella Dallas," with Barbara Stanwyck, John Boles and Anne Shirley. 3:20, 6:25, 9:35.

Metropolitan—
Bing Crosby and Martha Raye in "Double or Nothing," 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:35, 10:20. Stage: Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra.

Exeter—

"Think Fast Mr. Moto," with Peter Lorre and Virginia Field. 1:45, 4:50, 7:55. Also "The Toast of New York," featuring Edward Arnold and Frances Farmer. 3:50, 6:55, 9.

Uptown—
"Love Under Fire," featuring Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 2:30, 5, 7:40, 10:20. Also "Flight From Glory," with Chester Morris and Whitney Bourne. 1:15, 3:48, 6:25, 9.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Siam," "Life of the Northern Seals," "Sports Greatest Thrills," "Stranger Than Fiction," Leon Errol comedy, latest newsreels and other shorts. 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Varsity Show," featuring Dick Powell, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians. Fenway: 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:50, 9:15. Also "Charlie Chan on Broadway," with Warner Oland. Fenway: 1:15, 4:40, 8:05; Paramount: 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8.

Modern—
"Stella Dallas," starring Barbara Stanwyck, John Boles, Anne Shirley and Alan Hale. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Pootlooee Heiress." 11:10 a. m., 3:15, 5:15, 8:30.

Boston—
"Saturday's Heroes," featuring Van Heflin and Marian Marsh. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:35, 10:25. Stage: Milton Berle, with his radio show.

University—
"You Can't Have Everything," featuring Alice Faye and the Ritz Bros. 3:05, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Flight From Glory," with Chester Morris. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Stella Dallas," starring Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles. Also "Married Before Breakfast," with Robert Young and Florence Rice.

Music

WPA Concert—
Boston Concert Orchestra under the direction of William Barrington-Sargent, Brookline Shell, Dean Road. 8.

Adult Recreation Project—
State Trio; lecture. G. A. R. Hall, 11 Thomas Street, Jamaica Plain. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Spanish Art by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

Rotary Club—
"Harbor Development and Flood Control," talk by Col. A. K. B. Lyman. Regular meeting. Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Mansfield and Parkman Silent on Mayoralty

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Thus far in Boston's mayoralty campaign Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield has kept himself generally in the background. Even more consistently in the shadows has been former State Senator Henry Parkman Jr. But these two silent figures, it is conceded by political groups that circle about City Hall, are in a position to play a positive role in the decisive weeks remaining.

Leaders in the city speculate over the political effect of the Codman Hill investigation on Mayor Mansfield. That affair, it is held, has probably prevented the Mayor from publicly supporting any of the candidates. But it has not taken Mayor Mansfield's wind if he chooses to sail his own course, and he is still in a position to carry the fight against the political aspirations of former Gov. James M. Curley, something the mayor delights in doing.

The State Supreme Court's decision in favor of the City of Boston's suit against Edmund L. Dolan, city treasurer in the years 1930 to 1933 when Mr. Curley was mayor, gives Mr. Mansfield what he considers the strongest of arguments to place before the people as a reason why Mr. Curley should not be returned to office. The Mayor could go on the radio, as he has before, and ask the citizens not to vote for the former governor and mayor, or to vote for any candidate but Mr. Curley.

Campaign Material

The Dolan case is not Mayor Mansfield's only basis for campaigning against Mr. Curley. There is the General Equipment case, the Mohawk Packing Company issue, land takings at the Summer Tunnel and the North End prado. All these the Mayor has mentioned in the past, but they still are regarded as potent campaign material.

Some observers believe that all Mr. Curley will have to do by way of retaliation is scold the Mayor by attacking the Codman Hill affair. The fact remains, however, that the Mayor has four cases against Mr. Curley's one.

So much for the Mayor's present part in the campaign.

Parkman's Position

Senator Parkman's peculiar position in Republican ranks appears both interesting to observers and more important to the city. In the 1933 campaign Mr. Parkman was responsible for Mr. Mansfield's election. He ran for office as a Republican against former Mayor Nichols, received a substantial vote of the party and thus split the Nichols support. This gave the election to Mr. Mansfield. The Nichols-Innes-Bottomley forces, it is reliably stated, have never forgiven Mr. Parkman for this and are not likely to in the near future.

This year, consequently, the Parkman-Shattuck wing has demonstrated no support for Mr. Nichols. In February, Mr. Parkman publicly asked the defeat of both Mr. Nichols and Mr. Curley, declaring that under either the city would suffer "ma!-administration." Since then he has been publicly quiet.

Would Republicans follow his leadership again this year even though he is not a candidate for Mayor? Would Mr. Parkman be able to lead his 25,000 followers to support either District Attorney William J. Foley or Maurice J. Tobin, who seeks a "new deal" for the city? These questions are frequently being asked.

It is understood that Senator Parkman feels strongly that if Republicans would forget any arguments of party loyalty—which is not an issue in local politics—and agree with him as to what are the best interests of the city, that both Messrs. Nichols and Curley would be defeated. His strength would be largely derived from this group and followers of the old Good Government Association. Flanked by this support he could then lead an attack against Mr. Nichols and Mr. Curley to the benefit and endorsement of Mr. Tobin, or Mr. Foley.

R. J. Sawyer Jr.

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American Artists Exhibiting Prints At Public Library

The Arts in Boston

At the Boston Public Library, in Copley Square, there is on view a collection of etchings, lithographs and woodcuts by 49 members of the American Artists Group.

Exhibitions of graphic arts have been coming in such abundance in recent years that we have probably grown too accustomed to seeing such expert craftsmanship and our enthusiasm for the prints slackens for sheer quantity. There is no doubt that in the last decade the most notable artistic accomplishment in the United States has been in the field of graphic arts, particularly in the black-and-white print.

This fact may be explained in many ways. More draughtsmen turn to the small print because it is less expensive and can be more useful. There has been a revival of interest in processes, especially that of lithography which somehow captures the transitory and fleeting effects developed by the Impressionistic school. Black-and-white also lends itself to the anecdotal, the illustrative, the satirical, and many of our artists have literary and social leanings, and they choose such mediums as will be the most effective instrument of such ideas.

Going to an exhibition such as the one currently held at the Boston Public Library, we find much to entertain us and to inform us as well. Our print makers are not at all standardised; they seem to divide into several distinct groups, from the realistic to the fanciful, from the meticulous to the freer handling.

Among the more interesting exhibits at the Public Library is a very expressive "Refugees," by William Gropper. There is an ironic "Feathered Friends" in the subtle manner of Adolf Dehn. There is a beautifully executed lithograph called "Winter on the River," by Ernest Fiene. Other interesting exhibits are by André Ruellan, Harry Sternberg, Jean Charlot. Woodcuts by J. L. Lankes exhibit the best of that craft in America today. There are books with illustrations as well. This is a delightful exhibition.

D. A.

Boston Dance Notes

The Joos Ballet will give three performances in Jordan Hall, Oct. 20-21. Two ballets new to Boston will be presented: "Seven Heroes" on the Wednesday evening and Thursday afternoon; "The Mirror" (sequel to "The Green Table") on the Thursday evening. Other items on the three programs are "The Big City," "The Green Table," "Pavane," "Johann Strauss Tonight" and "Ball in Old Vienna."

Charles Weidman is staging the dances for the new George M. Cohan musical show, "I'd Rather Be Right," announced for its world premiere in Boston at the Colonial Theater, Oct. 11.

There will be no Humphrey-Weidman concert dancers in this production. Margaret Sandy is to have the leading feminine role, said to be danced "sur les pointes." Whether this means mock-ballet, ballet straight or ballet combined with modern technique remains to be discovered. An English dancer has the leading male role.

José Limon, who is assisting Mr. Weidman with the choreography, is to conduct a special fall course at the Pauline Chellis Studio, Oct. 18 to 22.

A second special course at the Pauline Chellis Studio will be conducted by Dorothy Bird, member of the Martha Graham Concert Group, Nov. 15 to 19.

Edouard du Buron is to appear at the Brooklyn Museum Dance Center early this season. He will dance at the Metropolitan Theater here within a few weeks, date to be announced.

Looking For a Way Out

Billy Halop as Tommy, Leader of the Waterfront Gang of Boys in the Film, "Dead End," Now at the State and Orpheum Theaters

Navy

(Continued from Page 9)

awarded the book and cash offered by the Society of the War of 1812 to the engineer graduate for excellence in studies. John S. Gietek of Westfield won the award of the Daughters of 1812 for the engineering graduate standing highest in engineering and electricity.

Roger H. Banner of Segreganset was awarded the books on maritime history and clipper ships offered by William H. Dimick, secretary of the Nautical School Commissioners to the graduate receiving highest final average.

Graduates were:

Seamanship and Navigation—Roger Hicks Banner, Segreganset; Frederick William Bowden, South Bedford; John Russell Cain, Quincy; John Clayton, New Bedford; John Rayner Edmands, Cambridge; Robert Gordon Fraser, Wollaston; Thomas Henry Greany Jr., South Swansea; Holland Marsh Hathaway, Malden; Joseph Marlieb, Lynn; William Thomas Kennedy, Middleboro; James Francis Moore, Stoneham; Carl John Nash, South Boston; Taber Bradford Perry, Pocasset; Melvin Albert Rand, Orange; John Perry Rose Jr., New Bedford; Charles Stafford Wayman Jr., Falmouth.

Marine and Electrical Engineering — Philip Mario Arrigo Jr., East Boston; James Alfred Donnelly, South Boston; Chester Arthur Dow Jr., Malden; John Alexander Elder, Waverley; Roland Hill Estey Jr., Reading; John Stanley Gietek, Westfield; Robert William Hallett, Braintree; Clifton Seidel Kuechler, New Bedford; Lawrence Newman Larsen, Somerville; Richard Vaughan O'Neil, Brookline; Paul Whitfield Pitman, Saugus.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These broadcasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 29

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Sept. 29

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Extension Course On Constitution Is to Be Repeated

(Continued from Page 9)

partment, and a history of American literature by Prof. Kenneth B. Murdock, of Harvard.

Students may attend the first two meetings of an extension course without paying the tuition fee of $2.50 to $5.

The faculty for the evening courses this year numbers 23 local educators, drawn from the staffs of Harvard, Boston University, Tufts College, Simmons College, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and Wellesley College. The courses have no formal entrance requirements and may be counted toward the degree of Adjunct in Arts at Harvard.

The commercial and industrial history of the United States since 1700, covering the economic and public problems of the tariff, railroads, and great industrial corporation, will be taught by Prof. Abbott P. Usher, of Harvard.

In music, Prof. John F. Marshall, of Boston University, will discuss the greatest of operatic and symphonic music, tracing the history of the opera in Europe and America, and analysing the development of the symphony and the modern symphony orchestra.

Other Courses

Other courses starting in October include descriptive astronomy; elementary and advanced English composition; conversational French; French, German, Italian, and Spanish languages; the American Revolution and formation of the Union; and great philosophers of ancient and modern times. In November, a course in geology will begin; and in February, courses in European history, 1815-71, in geography, and in zoology.

Afternoon and evening classes have been held since 1910 by the Commission on Extension Courses, representing Harvard, Tufts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston College, Boston University, Museum of Fine Arts, Wellesley, Simmons, Lowell Institute, Massachusetts Board of Education, and the School Committee of the city of Boston.

Last year 1440 students registered for the 27 courses of the commission. Information can be obtained from Prof. Arthur P. Whittem, chairman of the Extension Course Commission, Wadsworth House, Harvard University.

The Bridle Paths Make Their Appeal

Enjoying a Gallop Through One of Metropolitan Boston's Nearly 300 Miles of Trails

Autumn an Urge to Horseback Riding

The tang of autumn in the air, foliage beginning to take on its coat of many colors, and the end of the summer vacation season, have combined to bring merry horseback riders out in force on the many bridle trails in metropolitan Boston.

Perhaps the average Bostonian is unaware of it, but in the park areas which practically encircle the city there are about 277 miles of riding trails on public property. In addition, there are some 60 miles of trails that lead through private estates.

To determine the extent of saddle riding in the Boston area, and the facilities afforded those who enjoy a brisk canter over these woodland paths, the Horse and Mule Association of America made a detailed survey of the region, the results of which were announced today. This organization, with headquarters in Chicago, is a non-profit association which has taken a leading part in the development of horsemanship in the United States.

684 Saddle Horses

In addition to determining the extent of Boston bridle trails, the survey also disclosed a total of 684 saddle horses maintained in 29 stables and riding academies in the metropolitan area. There are 388 steeds that are owned by the stables and 296 privately owned. Among them are many fine horses, it was reported.

The Metropolitan District Commission is quoted as estimating that 42,500 men, women and children were frequent riders over the trails in the park reservations during 1936.

"Exact figures in this area 15 to 20 years ago are not available," states the report, "but in the judgment of those especially familiar with the development of riding in Metropolitan Boston, the number of stables, horses and riders has at least doubled within the past 15 years."

The survey was conducted in the five principal riding districts in an area reaching 14 to 18 miles out from Boston Common, in all directions.

The investigators found Greater Boston's riding facilities "admirable" from the standpoint of locations and mileage, as compared with other sections of the country which have thus far been surveyed by this association. Most of the trails are six feet in width and it is suggested that their eventual widening to a minimum of 12 feet would enable riders to pass with more ease and safety, and also increase their effectiveness as firebreaks.

Dirt Surfaces

Most of the trails were found to be dirt surfaced, and the report points out that "dirt surfaced trails, good at times, are by no means as satisfactory for year-round riding as cinder surfaced trails which do not pack as badly in dry weather nor freeze as quickly in cold weather." It was found that bridges and dams are being built in the wooded areas through which the trails run, which considerably facilitate riding.

The survey disclosed the riding facilities found in each of the five districts, and looks forward to the day when trails in all the reservations and parks are joined so that riders may pass readily from one district to the others. Practically all of the trails lead through inviting woodlands, over hills, through valleys, by many small lakes, affording many beautiful vistas and panoramas of the surrounding country, it points out. Special reference is made to the beautiful view from Chickatawbut Road, east of Randolph avenue, in the Blue Hills Reservation, which contains the highest land of any of the reservations, overlooking the blue waters of island-dotted Boston Bay.

In the new Breakheart Reservation in Wakefield and Saugus, 30 miles of dirt trails are being constructed, some already completed. Two riding academies serve this area, with 32 horses available to the public.

The Middlesex Reservation, in Stoneham, Melrose, Malden, Medford and Winchester, has 95 miles of trails, and eight riding schools with 156 public horses. Riders in the West Newton and Weston district have many beautiful trails leading through private estates, and two riding schools with 20 public horses.

Fourth District

Thirty-seven miles of bridle trails are reported in the fourth district which comprises Stony Brook reservation, Brookline Park, Metropolitan Park, Arnold Arboretum, Franklin Park, Jamaica Pond and Brookline Country Club, joined by the West Roxbury Parkway system. In this area were found seven stables with 241 public horses.

Blue Hills Reservation, largest of the park areas, leads with 125 miles of riding trails. When new trails being constructed in the adjoining Neponset River Reservation are completed, it is pointed out that riders will be able to travel almost 200 miles through these two reservations without overlapping trails. These areas are served by 10 riding stables, schools and clubs, which provide a total of 190 horses for public use.

The investigators reported 35 more riding academies in the four counties adjacent to Boston—Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk and Norfolk—as well as nine recognized hunt clubs, most of which are within 50 miles of Boston and which have done a great deal to encourage riding and horsemanship in eastern Massachusetts.

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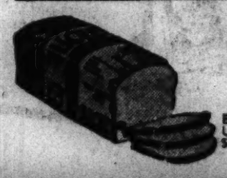

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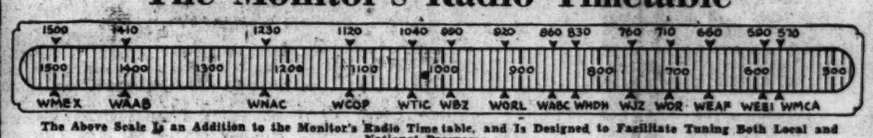
FIRST NATIONAL STORES

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



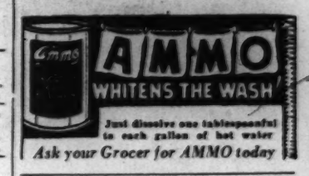
The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Time table, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Popular vocalist	"Four of Us"	Violin recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Natural science talk	Song recital	Network interview	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Dramatic sketch	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show: soloists; orch.; sports	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical Appetizers		Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Music; sports	News; feature	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dramatic sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	B. Wayne's Orchestra
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or	"Easy Aces": sketch	Amos 'n' Andy: sketch	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Popular variety	Joan Brooks, songs	Vocal Varieties	Joe Smith's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Mencken in	"Lum and Abner"	News; orchestra	"Story Book Lady"	Male quartet
7:45 "Second Husband"	Soloists; orchestra	News; orchestra	Down Memory Lane	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:00 Blue Velvet music	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Jazz Nocturne; narrator; soloist; orchestra.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Blue Velvet music	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups		"Roving Reporter"
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Symphony in Rhythm"	Scholarship Audition
8:45 Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes's Orch.	Scholarship Audition
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang:	Ben Bernie's Orchestra:	"Vox Pop": informal in-	Fred Waring's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy, soloist, or.	Patsy Kelly	terviews	Fred Waring's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30 Jack Oakie's College:	"Grand Central Station": sketch	Hollywood Mardi Gras;	"Let's Visit": informal	Variety Hour
9:45 soloists;		Burns - Allen; Charles	home interviews	Variety Hour
10:00 Benny Goodman's	Talk, Gen. Johnson	Butterworth: Lanny	"Symphonic Strings"	Violin recital
10:15 Orchestra	Joan Edwards, songs	Ross; soloists; orch	"Symphonic Strings"	Dance orchestra
10:30 Loyalty Day pro-	Marek Weber's Sym-	"Hollywood Gossip"	B. Cummin's Orchestra	Day's End: organ
10:45 gram; talks	phonic Serenade	Instrumental group	B. Cummin's Orchestra	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	B. Swanson's Orchestra	Dance music
11:15 J. Freeman's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Dance music
11:30 G. Olsen's Orch.	Eddie Varzos's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.	M. Kellem's Orch.
11:45 G. Olsen's Orch.	Eddie Varzos's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.	M. Kellem's Orch.

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	Special program	Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade; popular	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:45 Interlude; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:00 "As You Like It"	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:15 R. Maxwell, songs	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 Jack Berch; Boys	"As You Like It"; news	"Variations"; music	Morning Carnival	Piano lessons; talks
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Sketch and music	"Variations"; music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	Melody Sweethearts	Daily Inspirations
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft: organists	Song recital
10:30 Tony Wons	"Dance Hour"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ruth and Bill"	Vocalist; organ	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills": sketch	David Harum: sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Variety Verses"
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"The Road of Life"	Backstage Wife: sketch	Recorded music	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"How to Be Charming"	Raoul Nadeau: orch.	"Organ Melodies"
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	Information Service	New England news
12:00 Cherie; Three Notes	News; Noonday Show:	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	The Goldbergs: sketch	Piano recital	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	Home Hour: horse	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	and cattle show re-	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	lay, music	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Studio musicale	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ recital	Kiwanis Club talk
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Songs and patter	Marjorie Mills Hour	Recorded music	Kiwanis Club talk
2:00 Woman com'tator	Relay from Berlin	Command Performance	Voice of Experience	"Cabbages and Kings"
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Relay from Berlin	Command Performance	Sport reports	"Street Forum"
2:30 WEEI News	Home Forum: talk	Women's clubs talk	Sport reports	Federal Theater pro-
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum: talk	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	gram, from network
3:00 Manhattan Matinee	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Organ concert
3:15 Manhattan Matinee	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Organ recital	Kidoodlers: quartet	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Sport reports
3:45 Organ recital	NBC piano duo	"The O'Neills": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; musicale	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Sport reports
4:15 "Dance Music"	Club Matinee: variety	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Vocal recital	Club Matinee: variety	Mary Marlin: sketch	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Sport reports
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 "Dance Exchange"	"Four of Us"	Talk; music	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:15 Male quartet	Piano recital	While the City Sleeps	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow: sketch	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	Tom Mix sketch	Piano recital	Sports; recordings	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show: so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner Time Revue	loist; orch.; sports	Sport reports	"Talk, Mayor Mansfield	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport talk	News; musicale	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dramatic sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Smith's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	Nola Day; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Symphony orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Serenade: popular	Bob Parker, songs
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Jack Randolph, songs	"Jimmy Valentine"	Studio speaker	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:00 Cavalcade of Music:	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"One Man's Family":	"Along Gypsy Trails":	"Wordcaster"
8:15 soloist; orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	dramatic sketch	soloists; orchestra	Camera Club
8:30 Eddie Cantor; De-	Junior Revue	Serenade: Wayne King	V. Lopez's Orchestra	"Musicalogues"
8:45 anna Durbin; or.	Vocal Varieties	and orchestra	V. Lopez's Orchestra	"Success Stories"
9:00 John Charles	Frank Black and NBC	"Town Hall Tonight":	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Detective drama
9:15 Thomas; orchestra	Symphony Orchestra	Walter O'Keefe; solo-	"Crime Clinic": sketch	Detective drama
9:30 Jessica Dragonette;	Frank Black and NBC	ists; quartet; Van Stee-	B. Calloway's Orchestra	Jane Clifton, songs
9:45 soloist; orchestra.	Symphony Orchestra	den's Orchestra	B. Calloway's Orchestra	"Rhythm Rhapsody"
10:00 Gang Busters; net-	Talk, General Johnson	"Your Hit Parade":	"How About It": Sam	"Rhythm Rhapsody"
10:15 work drama	Joan Edwards, songs	Herbert Marshall;	Hammer's program	D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:30 Del Casino, songs	NBC Minstrel Show:	orchestra; quartet	Melodies from the Skies:	D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:45 Evangeline Booth	end men; soloists; orch.	Alistair Cooke	vocal soloists; popular	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in
11:15 T. Dorsey's Orch.	King's Jesters Orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	L. Huntley's Orchestra	Harlem"
11:30 Roger Pryor's Or.	"Waltz Interlude"	American Legion	Ted Weems's Orchestra	"Amateur Night in
11:45 Roger Pryor's Or.	"Waltz Interlude"	Jamboree program	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Harlem"



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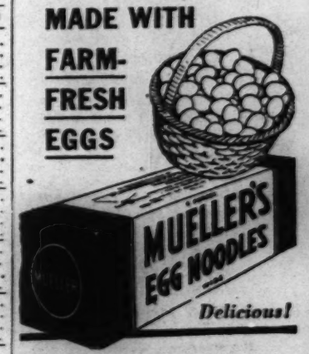

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In Boston Today

Minimum Wage In Effect Oct. 1

(Continued from Page 9)

for the decree which became unconstitutional when the Supreme Court nullified the New York State Minimum Wage Law, similar to the one then in effect in Massachusetts.

A pioneer in the field of minimum wage legislation, the first Massachusetts law was rendered practically ineffective because the only penalty provided for violators was that their names should be published in the newspapers.

Commissioner Moriarty also has issued directory orders for three industries—stationery goods and envelopes; toys, games and sporting goods; and women's and children's underwear, knitwear and cotton garments. If the directory orders are not obeyed by all members of the industries, the mandatory orders automatically go into effect. Apparently there are certain employers in the 10 industries affected by today's mandatory order who have not complied with the earlier directory orders.

As the prolonged effort to establish minimum wage laws seemed to be near an end, reports on wage conditions in nine other industries were expected soon by Mr. Moriarty. About 600,000 women and children will be affected when minimum wages are established for all Massachusetts industries.

Senator Lodge Visits Governor

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. today paid a "purely social" visit to Gov. Charles F. Hurley at the State House. It was in return for the visit which the Governor made at the Senator's office in Washington. With the Senator was Thomas White, former Collector of Internal Revenue in Boston, his secretary and former campaign manager.

Truck Strike

(Continued from Page 9)

presently bickering. It has been charged by some local observers that some of the larger trucking concerns are in no hurry to end the strike since they believe it will prove too expensive for some of the smaller trucking concerns to bear and that they will go out of business, allowing the larger companies to emerge from the strike with less competition. Whatever the reasons, end of the strike did not seem to be imminent today.

In his address to the aldermen last night, Mayor Spellacy said he would arrange the movement of food by the city if necessary.

Foley Assistant Sees U. S. Official

(Continued from Page 9)

clues to violation of federal income tax laws.

Great secrecy was thrown around the actions of every one concerned in the case. Neither Mr. Doyle nor Mr. Mack, for example, would comment this morning on their conference nor state whether they discussed the Dolan case.

Although a person close to Mr. Foley later declared positively that he had asked for a transcript of the court record, the District Attorney denied to one newspaper (not the Monitor) that he had done so.

The possibility of action by Mr. Foley in the 2½-year-old case was significant in view of his long refusal to move in the case, despite sensational court disclosures over a period of more than a year. Yesterday, the federal agents stepped in ahead of him in an effort to obtain the facts regarding possible violation of United States income tax laws.

It was uncertain today whether the revenue men would be able to obtain the court records on Thursday, as they had hinted yesterday, even with a subpoena. The court clerk, John P. Connolly, refused to say whether he would give access to the records to the federal men.

Mr. Connolly, however, notified Henry E. Foley, corporation counsel for the city, and Thomas H. Mahony, counsel for Mr. Dolan, that the impounding order on the records had been automatically vacated last Saturday, and that they, as parties to the suit, might have the records that belong to them at any time within the next two years.

B. & M. Reports On August Income

A deficit in new income last month, after fixed charges, of $176,812, compared with a net income of $180,839 in August of last year, was reported by the Boston and Maine Railroad today.

In contrast the Maine Central railroad in a report of August operations showed a net income of $6709 against $47,448 in the same period of 1936.

Figures for the first eight months of the year for the Maine Central showed the road earned net income of $385,709, compared with a deficit of $353,723 during the same months of last year. The Boston and Maine railroad during the first eight months earned a net income of $482,959, compared with a deficit of $2,591,896 during the same period a year ago.

New Type Steam Automobile Takes to the Highways in Newton

Designed and built by a graduate of Harvard engineering school it promises to become prototype of a new line of steam-powered pleasure cars.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 28—An automobile promising to become the prototype of a new line of steam-powered pleasure cars, rolled out of a Newton garage yesterday and headed for Chicago. It was driven by its designer and builder, John H. Leslie, a graduate last June of the Harvard Engineering School.

He has been working on his car since then, surrounded by a small group of engineers who like himself feel that steam as a means of automobile propulsion was discarded much too early, in fact, before adequate research was carried on to determine its usefulness. The new "Leslie Special No. 1" is as smooth a running car as any gasoline-powered 1937 model on the road.

"Give us another year to finish necessary research work," young Leslie declared, "and we'll produce a car that will keep automobile engineers at work for a long time trying to compete for smoothness of operation, fuel economy and ease of control."

As it is, the only sound one hears from the engine is the occasional "ping-pff" of the pump forcing water into the boiler and at high speed the "cling" of poppet valves which need to be re-designed for steam. As for driving, the car is a marvel of simplicity.

Flicks a Switch

To begin the day, one flicks a switch and in two and a half minutes there is sufficient steam pressure in the boiler to power the engine. To get under way, release the brake and step on the foot throttle. That's all there is to it. To stop, step on the brake and pull over to one side. There is no need for starter, no clutch, no gear-shift lever. Acceleration is powerful and steady without the hesitation attendant in gasoline vehicles upon shifting gears. There are no gears to shift.

The new car grew out of the desire of Mr. Leslie for an automobile propelled by steam with an efficiency vastly superior to anything yet manufactured, and because he possessed the financial resources to build such a vehicle, the present Chicago-bound steamer is the result.

He first took his problem to Thomas S. Derr, president of the American Steam Car Company of Newton. Mr. Derr, who has been manufacturing steam automobiles for ten years along the lines laid down by the famous Stanley brothers, was immediately impressed with Leslie's ideas and agreed to place his staff and plant facilities at the command of the young engineer.

Upon Chief Engineer George Crosby fell the task of designing an engine that would function as efficiently as the present gasoline motor. With the help of two classmates of Leslie, Hobart Young and Roderick Webster, also of Chicago, Leslie designed a boiler of the flash type, efficient, and entirely revolutionary in capacity.

The new car is entirely different in every way from the car originally built by the Stanley brothers until 1926. The old models possessed great power and smoothness of operation, but lacked several virtues of the modern gasoline engine.

The Stanley Steamer was a car of wondrous performance while in operation, but was flagrantly unreliable, due to frequent mechanical trouble, mostly with the combustion system. With the perfection of the modern gasoline motor, industrial lapidaries chiseled an epitaph for the Stanley Steamer. The business was liquidated.

Remains High

Today, 11 years after the demise of Newton's once promising industry, a new car has been developed that may bring the Garden City fame as a center for steam automobile manufacturing. The only resemblance of Leslie's new car to the Stanley Steamer is the lubricator, and that may be abandoned for a graphite organ serving the same purpose. Fifteen hundred pounds of steam pressure can be generated in two minutes and 10 seconds by means of the perfected oil burner, and it is primarily through the perfection of this burner that the manufacture of the car was warrantable.

Once the steam pressure has been generated it will remain at a high gauge and start instantaneously even though the car has been parked for long intervals. The engine is so quiet that it can scarcely be heard and no odoriferous and poisonous fumes emanate from the exhaust to permeate the air. The car will run from 300 to 400 miles without taking on a fresh supply of water. Contrary to general belief, the old Stanley Steamer was not a fast car as its top speed was about 45 miles an hour. The new steam car will do 70 miles per hour or better. Although more "fuel" is burned than in a gasoline driven automobile the cost of operation is less than half, the builders claim.

As Mr. Derr's plant contains but 4000 square feet of floor space nothing but the power plant of the car was manufactured there. The chassis and body used are that of a standard gasoline automobile. To all outward appearances the car is no different than thousands of the same make on American highways. Beneath its hood reposes a six-cylinder single-action engine designed on lines similar to a gasoline engine. It has an aluminum crank case and poppet valves operated by cams in the usual manner.

The engine is directly connected with the rear axle, employing a standard propeller shaft, but without a transmission of the ordinary kind. However, an overdrive is optional. The engine is placed in reverse by merely moving a lever to the rear as is the general principle for steam engines. The motor turns over about one half as many times as a gasoline engine. For the present, oil tanks flank the chassis and rest just behind the front wheels but will be obscured by the mass of metal that comprises the streamlined fenders. The boiler for generating necessary steam, a rather ponderous affair, is placed in the rear and housed in what would ordinarily be baggage space.

Despite all obvious advantages of the new steam car its builders believe that greatest utility will be in two distinct fields, that of pleasure cars and, second, city work for light trucks and taxis. Its ease of operation, quick acceleration and lack of fumes and noise would be a boon to those who live and work in highly congested areas. For the autoist who appreciates ease of operation and smoothness of performance this new type of car, when marketable in quantity at competing prices, may have universal appeal.

As the diesel engine has proved reasonably successful for heavy highway carriers the steam car in all probability will not be able to compete in this type of transportation.

By a Staff Photographer

Details of the New Steam-Powered Automobile

Upper Row—John H. Leslie, Designer, and Close-Up of the Engine. Center—The Specially Constructed Car, With Mr. Leslie Standing Beside It. Lower—Trial Run of Car, With Mr. Leslie at Wheel; Roderick Webster at Left, and S. Stevenson at Right, and Picture of Luggage Compartment, Which Contains the Boiler and Oil Burner

Hurley to Press Penal Reform In Next Legislature

Gov. Charles F. Hurley declared that unquestionably one of the most important matters to come before the 1938 session of the General Court in January would pertain to penal institutions and parole laws, and he promised to submit several definite recommendations on these questions.

Governor Hurley's statement resulted from recent severe criticisms of the parole system by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, who presented the case of Anthony E. Kulaski, on parole last year despite his long police record, as a specific example of laxness. Kulaski's record shows arrests on more than 20 counts, many for drunken driving, and several releases on parole.

Yesterday, Ralph W. Robart, chairman of the State Parole Board, blamed the release of Kulaski on former Gov. James M. Curley and the 1936 executive council.

Mr. Robart said the 1936 Executive Council under Governor Curley issued a mandate under which "the parole board was required to release inmates upon the recommendation of the superintendent of the penal institutions." Thus, Mr. Robart said, the old parole board was forced to release Kulaski from Concord Reformatory on Aug. 4, 1936, after he had been held 14 months. Mr. Robart explained that prisoners sentenced to indefinite periods were usually released after 12 months.

The parole board chairman congratulated Mr. Goodwin for "bringing this case and the divided authority in the parole of prison inmates to a head at this time."

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
‡Berengaria	Sept. 29	Cherbourg	Oct. 5	Sept. 26	8:00 pm	Sept. 29	8:00 am
▫Pres. Roosevelt	Sept. 29	Cobh	Oct. 6	Sept. 28	8:00 pm	Sept. 29	8:00 am
†Deutschland	Sept. 29	Hamburg	Oct. 8	Sept. 29	1:00 pm	Sept. 29	8:00 pm
Normandie	Oct. 1	Southampton	Oct. 6	Sept. 30	8:00 pm	Oct. 1	10:00 am
‡Georgic	Oct. 2	Southampton	Oct. 10	Oct. 1	8:00 pm	Oct. 2	8:00 am
▫Cameronia	Oct. 1	Belfast	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	8:00 pm	Oct. 1	1:00 pm
†Samaria (Bos.)	Oct. 2	Glasgow	Oct. 10	Oct. 2	10:00 am	Oct. 1	1:00 pm
*Roma	Oct. 2	Gibraltar	Oct. 9	Oct. 1	8:00 pm	Oct. 2	8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Mariposa	San Francisco	Oct. 12	Oct. 7	4:00 pm	Oct. 7	8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Oct. 14	Oct. 9	4:00 pm	Oct. 9	8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Pres. Grant	Seattle	Oct. 9	Oct. 4	4:00 pm	Oct. 4	8:00 pm

‡Except Irish Free State. ▫Irish Free State only. †Germany. ‖Except No. Ireland, Scotland, Italy, and Mediterranean countries. ▪No. Ireland only. ◊Scotland only. *Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone (includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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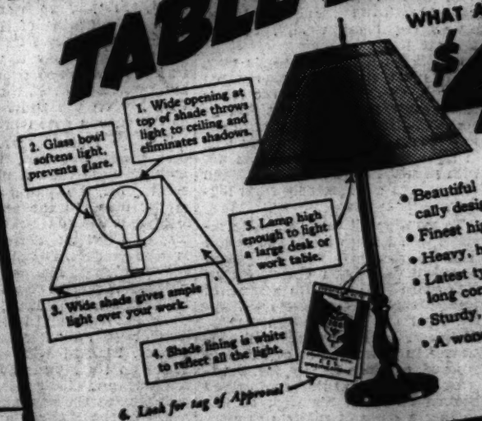
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5. Replace old-fashioned dark lampshades with new, light-colored shades.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Salzburg Festival, 1937

By Erwin Stein

Salzburg

The significance of the Salzburg Festival increases from year to year. For the organizers it is gratifying that the interest of the music-loving public, throughout the world, has grown to keep pace with the progress in artistic quality of the performances. Never before were there so many strangers in Salzburg as this year.

An event of the present season has been the "Magic Flute," conducted by Toscanini. Mozart's charming opera caused something of a sensation in the atmosphere of Salzburg. It was a more solemn "Magic Flute" than the one to which one is accustomed, but I believe that Toscanini's interpretation is that of Mozart. Toscanini does not begin with a ready-made idea of an opera. He allows himself to be guided by the score alone, and gives every section, every phrase, its own peculiar character. The text thus becomes more charged with expression, the action more dramatic and the whole perhaps more serious than usual. The great charm of the "Magic Flute" lies, however, precisely in its color and the variety with which the most differing human types are musically portrayed—the serious and the gay, the dignified and the simple. The nature of the opera is underestimated if the musical characterization is standardized in order to give the impression of light opera.

* * *

On this occasion, the characterization was brought out to the full with the help of the excellent singers representing the different types: Jaromila Novotna as Pamina, Roswänge as Tamino, Kipnis as Sarastro, Domgraf-Fassbänder as Papageno. Among the most delightful experiences of the evening was the women's trio: the voices of Hilde Konetzni, Stefania Fratnikova and Kerstin Thorborg made a fine-sounding ensemble. The other trio—that of the three boys—was sung on this occasion not by women but by three voices chosen from the Vienna "Sängerknaben," who carried out their difficult task excellently.

Another feature was Weber's "Euryanthe," conducted by Bruno Walter. This opera has had an unhappy fate. Its music is among the best Weber ever wrote, and the overture has, with good reason, continued to be a favorite concert piece, but the libretto is so weak that it is difficult to understand why the composer ever chose it. It is the weakness of the text which explains why the music has not become popular as it deserves to be. This opera has never found a place in the repertory of any theater. Even the present attempt to revive it is hardly likely to alter the situation appreciably. Nevertheless, one was glad to hear this lovely music again, with its glorious arias and ensembles. In its "knightly" themes, its many turns of melody and harmony, "Euryanthe" is clearly a forerunner of Wagner's "Lohengrin." In this performance, also, there were splendid soloists—Maria Reining, Kerstin Thorborg, Alexander Sved, Herbert Alsen and a young tenor, Karl Friedrich.

The annual performance of "The Marriage of Figaro" was this time entrusted to Bruno Walter. It has been greatly improved since last year and has become one of the best things of the festival. The Italian text of the original was sung, with Ezio Pinza as Figaro, Stabile as Count Almaviva, Esther Rethy as Susanne and Novotna as Cherubino. The Countess was a young Finnish singer, Akkiri Rautawaara.

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The third Mozart opera was "Don Giovanni." Bruno Walter secured another remarkable performance, with Ezio Pinza in the title role, Rethberg as Donna Anna and Lazzari as a delightfully energetic Leporello. We also heard Bruno Walter's famous rendering of Gluck's "Orpheus," with a superb interpretation of Orpheus by Kerstin Thorborg.

In addition to the "Magic Flute" Toscanini conducted the same operas as last year—"Fidelio," "Meistersinger" and "Falstaff." One must, as always, admire the way in which he attains a maximum of artistic effort by means of an objectivity that allows the intentions of the composer to be carried out to the minutest detail. Certainly his interpretation is not confined to that which is represented by the notes but includes something that lies between them and which not everyone can read. "Fidelio," with Lotte Lehmann and Roswänge, opened the festival. In the "Meistersinger," Maria Reining played Eva, Thorborg, Magdalena, Nissen, Hans Sachs, and Henk Noort, Walter Stolzing.

But the outstanding event of the festival was undoubtedly the "Falstaff." The performance, which in previous years had excelled in beauty of tone and exactness, has acquired a lightness and freedom of delivery which makes the whole seem like an improvisation. The role of Falstaff is ideally filled by Mariano Stabile, as both singer and actor. His delightful humor always retains a certain dignity—despite his drolleries, he always remains a nobleman.

"Elektra" and the "Rosenkavalier" completed the repertoire of opera at the festival. These were directed by Hans Knappertsbusch, an excellent and experienced interpreter of Strauss. Rose Pauly was a splendid Elektra, and with her sang Hilde Konetzni (Chrysosthemis) and Rosette Anday (Klytemnestra). "Rosenkavalier" was splendidly cast with Lotte Lehmann, Novotna, Esther Rethy, and with Prits Krenn as Ochs von Lerchenau.

These 10 magnificent opera performances form, however, but a part of the Salzburg Festival. To them must be added "Faust" and "Jedermann," with Max Reinhardt's settings, as well as a series of concerts with Toscanini, Walter, Furtwängler, Rodzinsky and other conductors. These will be dealt with later.

London Photography Shows

By Jan Gordon

London

The three big exhibitions of photography now on view in London—that of the Royal Photographic Society at its headquarters, 35 Russell Square, that of the London Salon at the R. W. S. Galleries and that of "Camera Portraits" by the Professional Photographers Association at the R. I. Galleries—give us our annual opportunity of seeing what advances, if any, are being made here in the Art of Photography.

Indeed the London Salon urges us to this action by the opening words of a leaflet distributed with the catalogue: "Pictorial photography has become recognized as a definite art medium. . . . The high quality of the pictures will come as a surprise to the visitor who has not studied modern methods. This has been made possible by the great advances, during the last year or two, in photographic materials. . . ."

Does not this bring at once the query: "Do productions of art, in general, improve as a result of improvement in technical methods?" At first one might think that the answer obviously should be, yes. The better the materials, the better the art. But, oddly enough, the answer is, no. Art does not necessarily improve because of improved technical methods, it does not improve because the way is made easier.

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Plenty of examples attest the fact. Early Chinese jade carvings and Egyptian granite statues must have been made under incredible difficulties. Homer's poems were composed without the aid of writing and passed on by memory. Presco decoration, such as that of the Sistine Chapel by Michelangelo, is among the most difficult and exasperating of techniques for painting. Did improvements to copper or acid make subsequent etchings any better than Rembrandt's? Have the many colors added to the artist's palette since Titian enabled a modern painter to outdo the color of "Bacchus and Ariadne"? So also the answer to the suggestion offered by the London Salon of Photography must be that though technically photography may have made a certain advance, none of these three exhibitions gives any evidence of what may be called an aesthetic advance.

The prints are of high quality. Of course they are. At the London Salon, for instance, only 400 are exhibited out of 4000 submitted. Nevertheless these three societies do comprise what might well be considered as the main academic body of British photography and, even in so recent an academism as that of photography, we look in vain for many attempts at really broadening or deepening the scope of the art.

An interesting high light is thrown on photography if one considers the prints from the viewpoint of subject matter. At once an odd feature appears. Taken as categories the subject matter seems to dominate the photographer. That is to say, there are good subjects and poor subjects, and the same man who may be good in a good kind of subject may be equally bad in a poor subject. Divided thus we find: excellent subject matter, nature study, (botanic and zoological), children's portraits, landscape (restricted to effects in small areas) and still-lifes (using only two or three related objects); fairly good, portraits of men; unimaginative, portraits of women, larger landscapes; poor, group studies; bad, studio studies and nudes.

From this list will emerge, I think, the fact that the subjects with which the photographer can deal best are subjects which offer to the cameraman but a limited scope for interference. He must catch the animal or child at its most typical moment, select the flower or the small distinctive effect; in portraiture of men he must arrange the lighting to bring out character. In all such cases he is working in a smallish area, with only a limited number of things to be brought into harmony to enhance a single fairly obvious central effect.

* * *

In portraits of women, on the other hand, far too much sentimentality is allowed to intrude; in larger landscapes the photographer hardly ever gets away from the notions of painting and too often tries to imitate painters' effects. Concerning groups, studio studies and the nude another curious factor intervenes. In painting, the artist dominates his subject matter, as it were, absorbs and re-creates it. But in photography there is very little of this absorption; the group, studio study or nude study is usually a kind of collaboration between photographer and model in which the model and not the artist finally dominates.

Now and again, by a happy seizing of the apt moment, such as makes successes of so many children's portraits, a group is caught when it is both unaware and composes well, but examples are all too rare. Which means that despite all the technical advances, the photographer is still far from being in control of all his aesthetic material.

Unfortunately, also, these academies of photography reveal, as a whole, a pictorial point of view not much advanced from the Royal Academies of the beginning of the century, a time lag for which no amount of technical brilliance or clever printing will compensate. Indeed, to find what really is being done for the pictorial advancement of the photograph in England one must look otherwhere, one direction being, ironically enough, that of the commercial photographer.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

"The Fruits of Labor," Lithograph by Diego Rivera

Lithographic Retrospective

By Dorothy Adlow

Commonly practiced among artisans today, the art of lithography is very young. But it is not so young that its development may not be viewed in retrospect. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts continues to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its print department by providing a large, inclusive display of lithography which sums up the accomplishment in America and Europe in this medium, and which reveals its latitude from the mediocre to the distinguished, from its imitative to its creative possibilities. Generally, exhibitions strive to show what is choice or rare; the Museum curator of prints, Henry P. Rossiter, has made scholarly emphasis in this exhibition, presenting lithography to us in all its ramifications, from its origins to the art of today.

The process of lithography, the art of drawing on stone, was invented by Aloys Senefelder in 1796. Its earliest use was utilitarian, a gebrauchsgraphik, employed for making multiple copies of music, book illustrations and albums of old masters. It became a hobby among amateurs, and was taken up by painters. In general, lithography was subordinated as a craft because of its use for imitation of other mediums, and many examples of incunabula shown at the Boston Museum resemble in effect line drawing and engraving. But even the incunabula, produced in such quantities in the early decades of the last century, show qualities peculiar to the stone medium, textures and granular effects which are not precisely like those of any other graphic art.

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Creative artists employed lithography to advantage, and it was their efforts which expanded the use and application. Portraits were made in abundance and prints were very popular. The era of quantity production had come and wide distribution followed. Soon photography usurped one lithographic function; and lithography declined in popularity. Today, a century later, the lithograher has virtually been forced to the higher level of aesthetic and imaginative performance.

Lithography survived passing fashion because it proved to be a medium with a style and potentiality of its own. It is practiced today by almost every notable artist. Its breadth of adaptation, from the lineal to the shaded, from the meticulous to the casual, make it acceptable to the erratic and varied tendencies of the time. While etching and engraving seem to have grown little beyond the accomplishments of the great masters of the past, lithography remains a living, expanding and not fully exploited medium.

Examining the 500 examples exhibited in the Boston Museum (its permanent collection runs up to 10,000), many thoughts flash through the mind, for these prints relate to everyday life. The incunabula especially reveal fashion, sport, amusement, the lyrical attitude towards nature of their day. The earliest lithographic print shown was a design for an octavo sheet of music done in 1799 by John André. It is hung among many examples of incunabula which communicate to us something about current history and taste. The prints hold attention for more than pictorial or decorative interest. They are social records.

* * *

Later in the nineteenth century lithography was used in the powerful satires of Daumier as a means of social criticism. It is a splendid vehicle for its dramatic possibilities, for the capacity to emphasize and underscore without extravagant statement. It corresponded to each need—to the moods of Whistler, to the agitation of Lautrec, to the acute observation of Manet. Lithography was found to be responsive both to the impulsive and the calculating performer.

In the last 50 years lithography has taken on responsibility, become increasingly articulate, increasingly daring. What will happen in the future of the medium depends entirely upon the insight and tenacity of the artisans who handle it. There are pitfalls, for the medium lends itself too graciously to facile effect, and may encourage laziness. We are living in the history of the medium, and our interest or indifference may influence its future.

The Irish Theater Looks Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Dublin is credited with having more cinemas in proportion to its population than any other city in the world. The films have, in fact, so taken hold of Ireland as a whole that there is scarcely a village in the country without its movies, even if it is only a once-a-week show.

In Dublin there are upwards of 30 cinemas, ranging from a dilapidated hall, with fourpence and sixpence as the prices of admission, to those palatial buildings at which regular theater charges obtain. In the outlying urban towns, forming the fringe of the capital but separately governed, there are within the metropolitan area some 50 picture houses catering for a population of approximately 575,000. Moreover, there are at least five under construction, and two of these will be on a luxurious scale.

The provincial cities are equally well supplied. Limerick, for example, has the Savoy, a recently opened house offering every possible comfort and seating nearly 2000, as well as four less pretentious houses. Limerick's population is less than 36,000.

Some three years ago, the cinema situation caused considerable alarm in circles devoted to the legitimate drama. Amateur groups found themselves without audiences and were compelled to suspend operations. Many promising societies have, as a result, faded out of existence. In Dublin, the two principal theaters, which had brought English touring companies, turned their attention to variety.

In the last two years, however, there has been a noticeable change, particularly in Dublin, where there is striking evidence of a new interest in the spoken drama in the fact that "Night Must Fall," by Emelyn Williams, has played for five weeks at the Gate. The run breaks all records for Dublin.

This evidence that Dublin is again turning to the theater has a parallel in other cities such as Cork, Limerick and Waterford, where the Gate Theater Productions, on the close of their Dublin season in January, will, in response to requests, fulfill engagements before returning to Malta.

J. J. H.

Puppets at the Exposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The Theater, with a capital "T," which has for some time, and more particularly in France, manifested an unjust disdain for its humbler sister, the puppet-show, is solemnly making amends. It is taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Paris International Exhibition to seal this reconciliation. In the two sections of this Exposition devoted to the theater—section four (Dramatic Art) and section 70 (stage settings and costumes)—space is given officially to the little wooden players, and a theater has been constructed for them at the Centre des Métiers.

This success, it must be admitted, is due entirely to the efforts of the puppet shows. During the last few years they have made magnificent progress. What is the cause of this new vitality at a time when the cinema is a serious rival to every other form of entertainment? Perhaps the proximity of danger lends courage to the brave. Or perhaps it is the result of a certain law of compensation which frequently manifests itself in the arts, whereby the synthesism of puppets counterbalances the realism of the screen.

However that may be, the French marionettes wished their sisters the world over, who had shared their disgrace, to share also their rehabilitation. Fourteen foreign companies have answered their call, and are alternating from week to week with 10 Parisian and two French provincial puppet-show companies.

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The United States is represented by the company originated by Martin and Olga Stevens, from Michigan, one which has participated most actively in the renaissance of the puppets. This company is to come to the Exposition from Oct. 13 to 19. They will give a minutely prepared "Joan of Arc," whose mise au point surpasses even those of former productions, such as the "Nativity" or the "Passion."

With men happiness sometimes brings ingratitude, but puppets do not have this fault. In their renewed prosperity, they do not forget the ancestors to whom they owe a part at least of their new success. Failing Polichinelle, the illustrious forefather who seldom plays more than an honorary role, several characters, universally known, though of humble origin, lend an effective aid to their descendants.

First of all, the famous Guignol of Lyons, a simple silk worker, but as clever and mischievous as they are made, is present with his compère Gnafrau and the whole troop led by the Neichthauser family which is the direct descendant of Laurent Mourguet, the head of a dynasty of marionettists uninterrupted since 1808. And then that gay Picard rascal Lafleur, from Amiens, was invited also. He too is more than a hundred years old, but he has been kept in good trim by his impresario Damoti. Mention must be made too of the untiring interpreters of numerous entertainments and melodramas, which have been acted through the length and breadth of France and the world by the family of Pajot-Waltons since 1798.

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These veterans find contemporaries and even elders in neighboring countries. Requilé brings the Knights of the Round Table from Liége, and their inseparable friend Tchanché. Max Jacob of Hohnstein is responsible for the return among the newcomers of Kasperl, the old Gaspard or German peasant. Deininger, from Stuttgart, brings back Hans Wurt, whose age can no longer be reckoned. Both have, throughout the centuries, lightened with their verve the famous drama of "Doctor Faust" from which Goethe himself drew inspiration. In them survives the picturesque folklore of each region. And some quite youthful puppets join the procession, such as Spejbel and Hurvinek, Czechoslovakian citizens; the cherished children of Professor Skupa, and Pilsen and Triplemèche, belonging to Carlo Spéder of Brussels.

And round these timeless characters the variety of tiny wooden actors gather, ranging from the dancers and singers of Professor Aicher of Salzburg and the fairy-land heroes of the Petits Tréteaux of Geneva to the witty English puppets of Gair Wilkinson, Waldo Lanchester and Roels' Puppets of London, whose fantasy does not exclude graver educational ambitions.

Numerous companies have sprung up in Paris since the war, and they are taking advantage of this opportunity to become better known to the public—amateur companies for the most part, but zealous amateurs. Among others there are the Branche de Houx, Les Bonhommes Tempo, le Théâtre de l'Arc en Ciel, le Trapèze, le Théâtre Coucou and Les Manartis.

These artists nearly all collaborate, and belong to the "Companions of the Puppets," a group formed for study, and including painters, sculptors, writers, composers and producers under the presidency of the architect Marcel Temporal. They have a practise stage where they experiment with the various forms of technique. They took on the work of organizing the shows at the Exposition, where each company is presenting four plays.

Realism and Melodrama

By Harold Hobson

London

Two of London's newest plays are at opposite poles of dramatic technique. In "Gertie Maude," at the St. Martin's, Mr. John Van Druten shows himself, as he has often done before, a conscientious and unflinching realist; whilst Mr. Percy Robinson and Mr. Terence de Marney in "Wanted for Murder," at the Lyceum, embark with enthusiasm on the swirling and sensational waters of melodrama.

Both pieces have distinct merits in their own kind, yet the chief interest of each is that it exhibits the peculiar dangers attendant on its branch of the drama. The principal weakness of melodrama is that it tends to be crude, hysterical, violent; it either arouses the wrong emotions, or else arouses the right emotions in the wrong way. The besetting fault of realism is lack of tension; it often fails to arouse any emotion at all.

This is frequently due to the fact that it deals with essentially untheatrical material. It is difficult to make an exciting play about people to whom nothing ever happens to make them excited. The true distinction between realism and romanticism is not a distinction of subject matter; it is a distinction of treatment. The difference between the two lies not in the degree of motion portrayed, but in the method by which it is communicated.

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Mr. Van Druten perceives this clearly enough. His latest play deals with feelings of the intensest kind. Gertie Maude is a small-part actress who, in the year 1911, falls in love with a wealthy young man-about-town. She is at the same time pestered by an old admirer who belongs to her own rank in life, and when she finds that her love is hopeless, and that her rich friend is engaged to be married to someone else, she kills herself.

Here is material for melodrama of the most flamboyant and rhetorical kind. But effects of that violent sort Mr. Van Druten rigorously eschews. He concentrates on reproducing the visible surfaces of ordinary life, and almost completely hides the deep passions that lie beneath them. His play is made up of such things as Edwardian furniture, packets of fish and chips, model theaters and back-chat in the servants' hall. These things he manipulates with extraordinary skill, and whenever the emotional tension of "Gertie Maude" is intentionally low, the play is convincing.

In respect of one character, in fact, the play is convincing all through. Mr. Van Druten's technique, helped immensely by the suppressed and distorted performance of Mr. Griffith Jones, powerfully conveys the warped feelings of Will Heatley, Gertie's discarded lover. But when it comes to showing the exaltation of Gertie herself a habit of writing that allows itself nothing more demonstrative than a broken line or a suspicion of quaver in the voice fails to make the proper effect.

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No such charges of understatement can be brought against the authors of "Wanted for Murder." Their first scene is set in the Chamber of Horrors at the waxworks, and the atmosphere thus established is maintained throughout the evening. The chase after the principal character is conducted through many changes of scenery—including one admirable representation of the bridge over the Serpentine in Hyde Park—and the excitement rarely slackens. It is a tribute to the technical accomplishment of the piece that the audience never laughs in the wrong place.

The entire play is gruesome to the last degree. In endeavoring to introduce some degree of psychological acumen into the study of the murderer, Mr. Robinson and Mr. de Marney bring up a question which the London stage, with its current preoccupation with violence and homicide, will sooner or later have to face: In what conditions can plays about murder be accounted satisfactory entertainment? There was a time when the characters in such pieces were mere puppets. Crime was only a conventional excuse for a rousing chase. Such plays were unexceptionable because they never really impinged on the world of actuality at all. "Ten Minute Alibi" and "The Frog" were entertainments of this kind.

But an entirely different atmosphere is set up as soon as the author ceases to be content with a puppet for his principal character, and tries to make him a real person. Both Shakespeare and Dostoevsky took real men for their murderers, but they were careful to make them men genuinely worth studying. Messrs. Robinson and de Marney have not observed this rule, and it is to be feared that few contemporary writers of psychological thrillers do so either. So long as this can be said, the old type of simple-hearted melodrama, unambitious though it may be, remains the better example of its kind.

A Matter of Charm

By Arthur Pollock

New York

The new season in the theater, having been dilatory in starting, has not, unfortunately, started very well. We have Maurice Evans back with his fine performance in "King Richard II," one of last season's most satisfying productions, and it has been followed by plays we have never seen before, the first new works of the season. They provide engaging moments, though as it happens they are of no great account. There is "George and Margaret," for instance, and "Blow Ye Winds."

"George and Margaret," a pleasant little thing by Gerald Savory, comes here with a success in London to recommend it. Much, therefore, had been expected of it. If it scarcely comes up to expectations, it nevertheless has its charms. There is very little to it. But it is graceful. Perhaps the English care more for grace than we do. The plays of the American theater have taken a serious turn in the last few years. We have acquired the habit of wanting our drama to be about something. Since we have had many plays from London that also were about something, it may be presumed that the English are not insistent upon all drama being of a piece. "George and Margaret" has almost nothing to say.

John C. Wilson has presented it with unmistakable charm at the Morosco Theater, with an English company the members of which know very well what they are doing. In it we find one of those irresponsible families that are so often used by dramatists to make an evening's frivolous entertainment. The mother is superficial, absent-minded, set in her ways. The father seems interested only in his paper, knows apparently nothing of what is going on about him, hardly even hears the conversation at the breakfast table.

But in reality he sees everything, understands everything. He knows the moment his daughter is in love. She has played with love many times before, never experienced the real thing. Her brothers are of different types, one resilient and adventurous intellectually, the other a prig. The prig falls in love with the family's maid.

Meanwhile, as these romances are shaping themselves, there is chatter. They chide each other, these people, criticize good humoredly, wittily, with a spontaneity agreeable enough. And now and again mention is made of George and Margaret. George and Margaret, it seems, are friends or relatives or something of the sort and none of the family likes them. They are coming to pay a visit in the first act but telephone to say they must postpone it. At the play's end they are on the point of arriving as the curtain goes down.

"George and Margaret" has no pretensions whatever, tries to be nothing more than a play in good spirits. All the players catch the proper mood in the playing. Irene Browne is the helter-skelter mother, playing expertly; Morland Graham is the unintentionally whimsical father, playing him with the right absence of effort. Rosalyn Boulter is Frankie, the lively, intelligent daughter, frank and forthright. Miss Boulter is an ingratiating young actress. Richard Warner and Alan Webb do their work neatly as the brothers, and Gladys Henson proves a delight as the new maid who appears in the last act and hasn't a word to say above a whisper.

"Blow Ye Winds" has been considered before this in these pages.

At the Winter Garden "The Show Is On" is now visible again. "The Show Is On" as it was before in words and music but quite different as to cast. Beatrice Lillie, Bert Lahr and Paul Haakon are gone. Now we have Willie Howard and the old vaudeville team of Rose King and Chic York to fill the gap they leave.

John Gielgud's Richard II

By Percy Allen

London

"Richard II" is so dramatic and so opulent in the all-important matter of Shakespearean language that it can never fail upon the stage, when worthily set, cast, spoken and acted, as it is in John Gielgud's production at the Queen's Theater. Popular in Shakespeare's day, it was adopted as a topical play during the Essex rebellion, when it was played again and again as a conspiracy drama, to the great annoyance of England's Queen—"I myself am Richard II." Now, nearly 350 years later, and with all topicalities forgotten, it remains one of the most moving tragedies in any language; and this excellent presentation will not lessen the tragedy's prestige.

The play is produced by Gielgud himself, supported by a cast in which there is not a single weak spot, and designed and set by Motley in a style which, though sometimes a trifle overelaborate, and rather too self-consciously "period," is always decorative and historically correct.

Mr. Gielgud has, of course, played Richard many times before, at the Old Vic, if not elsewhere; but his lifelike presentation of the willful, graceful, petulant poet-king, luxuriating in his intellectually feministic emotions and in his noble gift of lyrical speech which never fails him, even when he is ruined and broken by a far stronger and more practical mind, is one that can be seen with pleasure again and again. No actor that I have heard in the part can declaim the poetry more effectively than can Mr. Gielgud, nor convey more convincingly the monarch's aesthetic dominion over and actual futility when pitted against Bolingbroke, the man of action, who subdues him—a part played with all the needful and contrasting blunt virility, by Mr. Michael Redgrave.

One line only, in the whole play, jarred upon my ear, as spoken, when Richard, appearing upon the castle battlements, is "amazed" at Bolingbroke's failure to bend the knee before his still rightful king. That line, in my opinion, should be taken not with petulant anger, as Mr. Gielgud took it, but with serenely royal dignity.

To mention all the good performances would be to recite the cast. I liked particularly the dignified Gaunt of Mr. Leon Quartermaine, who spoke his lines with a truth of feeling that was not less satisfying than was his fine articulation. The actors generally were well contrasted in style; and among them I enjoyed, as much as any, Mr. Frederick Lloyd, who as Northumberland showed us again his trick of imparting a sense of ruthless comedy, and of individual character, into scenes and lines which, were the thing less authoritatively done, might easily lose instead of gaining thereby.

The two women of the cast, Miss Peggy Ashcroft, as Richard's Queen, and Miss Dorothy Green, as the Duchess of Gloucester, were fully equal to the slight demands made upon them in this very masculine play.

"La Princesse Zélice," as Presented by the Petits-Tréteaux Marionette Theater of Geneva, Switzerland

Sibyl Sammis MacDERMID

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George Abbott opens his season in Baltimore on Oct. 11 with a play called "Angel Island," by Bernie Angus. It is her first play, and her second, "Home, Sweet Harlem," is second on the Abbott list. Joyce Arling, who gained fame as Susie in "Boy Meets Girl," is the heroine of the new offering.

The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra will inaugurate its fifty-eighth season with concerts in the Opera House of the Municipal Auditorium, Nov. 5-6. There will be 18 pairs of regular subscription concerts, extending to the end of March. Vladimir Golschmann will return as conductor for his seventh season.

After five years in the movies Al Shean goes into rehearsal as the wise and gentle Father Malachy of "Father Malachy's Miracle," by Brian Doherty, which Delos Chappell will present Nov. 8 in New York.

Dusolina Giannini, dramatic soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will make no less than 25 appearances in Central Europe before returning for the New York opera season.

Samuel Thaviu, of Chicago, has been engaged as concertmaster of the Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra. He succeeds Robert Quick who recently resigned.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

For More 'School Journeys' in the United States

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Travel as Part of School Life Is on the Increase

But the United States Is Behind in Using It as a Laboratory Method of Teaching

By Rex Miller

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mills College, Calif.

Despite the Boy Scout Jamboree and the increasing number of tours taken by American students, far less educational travel has been provided in the United States this past summer for its children than for those in Europe, according to a survey made recently by Dr. Rosalind Cassidy, under the auspices of the International Institute of Teachers College, Columbia University. Dr. Cassidy is professor of physical education at Mills College. She has just returned to California from two years of study and research at Columbia University.

A Regular Thing In Europe

"European educators do not talk so much as we do," she commented, "about teaching children to understand the social and economic problems of people far from their homes, but all over the continent this summer hundreds of thousands of European boys and girls, hiking and awheel, are out seeing the world."

Dr. Cassidy points out that in England 70,000 school children are participating in the tours of the School Journeys Association. In Germany the government sponsors a monthly "travel day" in every school, and aims to have all children spend a year in the country. In Scandinavia state funds finance educational tours for all children. France has a system of "radio trains" to take children from Paris to see the countryside. Youth hostels are established in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland, Roumania, Scotland and Switzerland.

The School Journeys Association in England, explains Dr. Cassidy, is an organized movement among English school teachers, the culmination of half a century of the recognition that travel is one of the most effective laboratory methods in citizenship education. Its interest is to facilitate inexpensive travel by groups of students so that the poorest scholars in any type of school may be provided with an opportunity within their means. It is said to have begun with a schoolmaster in a geography class teaching about glaciers. Neither he nor any of the class had ever seen one. He promised the children a trip to Switzerland to learn about glaciers first hand if they would save a shilling a week for a year. A year later 60 boys with their schoolmasters were able to spend a month in the Swiss Alps.

Permitted In School Time

Recently this way of study in England, now nationwide, has earned such approval that the Board of Education permits these journeys in school time, as an essential way of studying the literature, history, geography and industries of England and other countries.

The School Journeys Association works arduously to plan travel rates for travel by bus, rail or steamer at home and on the continent, and to build hostels as well as obtain use of the already existing 239 Youth Hostels. The last report of the association showed a teacher membership of 4000 and 11,000 of the 70,000 British school children participating in school journeys as having visited foreign countries.

In Germany the traditional journeys of teachers and students are being standardized by the National Socialist regime. A monthly "Wandertag," as a way of "education through experience" is compulsory in every school. The National Socialists supplement this by the Hitler Youth Training in National Socialism, which takes the young people in groups to Youth Hostels where centers for training have been established. Dr. Cassidy visited one of these in the castle of Stahleck on the Rhine, where the boys and girls spend two weeks studying the Rhine country, its industries and traditions, as well as Germany's present political theories.

Every city school also, according to this plan, has or should have a country home, so that each class can spend two or more weeks there every year, both for the health of the children and also to educate them in the ways of country people.

No Such Provision In United States

There is no School Journeys Association in the United States, Dr. Cassidy says, and adds that there seems to be little general interest among teachers in the advantage to teaching made possible by such a co-operative effort.

However, Dr. Cassidy admits that there are in America several enterprises directed toward similar goals. Antioch College requires from its students actual job experience. Bennington College provides for a yearly work period away from the college. Mills College encourages its students to travel during vacations and also maintains a lodge and 50 acres of timber land in the Sierra near Nevada City, where students may spend week-ends and explore the surrounding country.

H. J. Bassman Photo

Eighth-Grade Pupils in Riverside, Ill., Public Schools Find Out in Their Arithmetic Class How a Slot Machine Cheats. Here Two of the Boys Are Checking the Operations of a Machine While Another Is Recording the Results on the Blackboard. Each Double Column Represents 25 Spins of the Machine and the Returns in Winnings. This Machine Returned About Half the Money Put Into It

Eighth-Graders Investigate Slot Machines

Such Gambling Devices Won't Fool These Young Mathematicians Any More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Riverside, Ill.

Slot machines and punchboards aren't fooling eighth-grade boys and girls in this Chicago suburb any more. With the aid of arithmetic the youngsters found them out, sent a protest committee from the schoolroom to the village hall, and had the contraptions banned from town.

"A fellow must be awfully dumb, to think he can make money by such methods," one boy scornfully remarked after figuring out how much these gambling devices pay in return for the money put into them.

Another burst out, "These slot machines are the bunk. Grown-ups are pretty dumb if they haven't caught on yet that you can't beat the machines."

Boys at Proctor Academy, Andover, N. H., came to a similar conclusion a few months ago when a slot machine was set up in their mathematics room. The boys experimented with different types of machines, playing them 10,000 consecutive times in the course of their study. Dummy coins were used and they discovered that a nickel played in a slot machine has only one possibility in 4000 of turning the "jack pot" over to the player. On one type of machine the boys found that $100 played brought back only $1 in return.

As an Attack On the Gambling Problem

The investigation in Riverside, Ill., started when educators in the public schools here decided to attack the gambling problem through a scientific as well as moral approach. They put a slot machine in the eighth-grade arithmetic class. The children discovered for themselves how slim their chances of winning were.

"No coins were used in this study," said L. J. Hauser, superintendent of schools. "The machine was tripped so that it would operate by just pulling the lever. One child would pull it 25 times. Another would chalk up on the blackboard what the return on the face of the machine was each time the lever was pulled. The total return for each group of 25 plays was far below the number of times the machine was played. So it was not possible for a child to get any thrill of winning. Instead, he got a very practical and effective lesson in the futility of trying to 'beat' the machine. For every dollar theoretically put into the machine, it paid out only 59 cents."

Next, punchboards were studied. Mathematical calculations revealed how small the chances of winning really are. By actually figuring out the per cent of profit on more than 100 punchboards advertised in commercial catalogues, the youngsters were surprised to find what tremendous profits were made. They ranged from 33 to 85 per cent.

"The reaction of the children to these gambling devices after their arithmetical study of them," said Superintendent Hauser, "was exceedingly interesting. Some who had felt that certain people are always lucky in winning were convinced this was not possible for long."

There were outbursts of indignation. Riverside had slot machines and punchboards, said the youngsters. Should they be allowed? And a rousing discussion followed

Children Discuss Ethics Involved

"If people are dumb enough to throw their money away," one eighth-grader remarked, "that's their own business."

But, it was argued, people often start gambling in such a small way. Then they drift into gambling on a large scale. Many don't realize how dishonest these machines are, and how small are the chances of winning. Some people are so weak that they keep on spending more and more money in the hope of winning, until the whole family suffers. Besides, it was added, gambling devices cheapen the reputation of the community and invite undesirable individuals into the village.

The class thereupon selected a committee to call on the Village Manager and see whether there was a law prohibiting slot machines and punchboards. Next day the committee brought back a copy of the village ordinance. The class studied it, and felt it barred such gambling machines, though they were not specifically mentioned.

"The committee was then instructed," said Superintendent Hauser, "to organize the material collected and discussed, and present it to the Village Board at its next meeting. The committee did.

"They appeared before the board with a copy of the village ordinance and three large charts. The boys read the ordinance and pointed out that it was broad enough to be interpreted as prohibiting slot machines and punchboards. Then they presented their charts. One showed there were three slot machines and 22 punchboards in the village. Another showed that 75 per cent of the eighth-grade pupils had played slot machines at some time previous to their study of them. Fifty-two per cent had played punchboards. The third chart showed the big profits made and the small chances of winning."

"It's a serious problem," declared the eighth-graders. "The ordinance should be strictly enforced."

The Village Board considered. Then the Village Manager was instructed to carry out the recommendation of the eighth-grade committee. Slot machines and punchboards were put out.

H. J. Bassman Photo

On the Blackboard in the Eighth-Grade Mathematics Room of Riverside, Ill., Public Schools the Pupils Have Posted Newspaper Clippings and Other Information About Slot Machines and Punchboards. They Have Found That Some Manufacturers Promise, According to Their Catalogs, That the Boards Will Produce Profits Ranging From 33 to 85 Per Cent

Following Up a Subject

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

During recent years, there has been a great increase in adult educational courses. The Federal Bureau of Education, state departments, the state colleges, private universities and various civic organizations have developed subjects for group or individual study. Communities have developed forums. Many ambitious men and women have studied with a regular, commercial correspondence school.

But the title of this article refers to something else, and when the writer first heard about it some time ago, he jotted the idea down in a notebook for future use.

The central idea behind the "personal" correspondence course is that one chooses for study an interesting, unusual or pertinent subject. Most of us, for years, have harbored an idea that we would like to follow up. It may be something historical; it may be a certain section of a particular country has intrigued us. It may be a literary question. Any subject at all may become the core of the course.

For example, there is the friend who is making a study of snakes. Contrary to general opinion, most snakes are helpful. She says that as a child, she saw a mother snake take her little ones into her mouth when danger threatened. Letters to several curators of natural museums would bring authentic and up-to-date information. Of course, one always encloses a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Most of us have hobbies. Personal correspondence courses could be built around these. No State or national boundaries need be considered. They are guides into many lands and all times.

A Headmaster Speaks

". . . But the influence of boy on boy is tempered and coloured by the common influence of a headmaster and his staff. . . . We can to some extent control and shape our public utterances and appearances to a godly semblance; but this will be worthless, indeed positively harmful, unless we are in our unguarded moments what we would have them think us to be. It is no good preaching love if we practise cruelty; no good insisting on honest work if we are unjust in our preferences or accusations."—Hugh Lyon, Headmaster of Rugby School.

From "The Headmaster Speaks," a frank expression of the views of 11 famous Public School headmasters on the problems and responsibilities which today confront both teachers and taught. Published by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., London.

From a Latin-American Member

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you remember the Round Tabler from the Canal Zone who told you about her trip to El Volcan, and how we wondered what and where "the Volcan" is? Today she tells us. We wish we could share with you all of her letter, but that would leave no room for any other speakers. Here however is part of it. —Chairman.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the Republic of Panama Canal Zone

Dear Chairman:

I'm sorry I wasn't more explicit about the country I called El Volcan. This lies in the northwest section of the Republic of Panama, in the Province of Chiriqui, which borders Costa Rica. And it is a vast wooded area, wherein lies the old extinct volcano of "Baru" rising over 11,000 feet. The inhabited part of this region is up to about 6500 feet, and is mostly composed of retired canal employees, families from California, some Germans, some Swedes and a few natives.

And the production of vegetables, almost all of the cold climate varieties, beside a number of tropical kinds. It was indeed a surprise to be in the tropics, and at noon, picking blackberries and other berries, without the least bit of heat whatsoever. It amused me when I first saw a pineapple patch, it seemed like a patch sewed on the side of the hill.

Panama City is progressing rapidly. To me they are having a building boom, for the past eight months there has been a constant wave of construction.

Great expectancy is held by the inhabitants of this town over the coming of the Fourth Latin-American Olympic Games, to be held here during the months of February and March, 1938. They have built a beautiful new stadium, swimming pool, tennis courts.

(Miss) E. V. B.

♪ ♪ ♪

Hollywood Bowl California

Dear Chairman:

How grateful I am for the Mail Bag and Round Table. New worlds have been opened up for me. Barriers of distance and race have been broken down as loving expressions of good will and friendship have come to me from different parts of the world.

What a joyful experience it has been to introduce my pen pals to one another. A girl in Calgary, Canada, and Decatur, Alabama, have now become pen friends. In the course of making it possible for my Washington friend to meet a Washington pen pal of my Calgary friend, these two have become pen friends and there is a chance that they may meet.

Last March I met a pen pal of my Washington friend. These two girls had been corresponding for eight years, and when Bertha came to California, June immediately wrote to me and last March Bertha and I met. We have become good friends.

We went to the Hollywood Bowl together. We hiked to the top of the hill and could see into the Pilgrimage Play Theater across the hill. Eastward lay the city of Los Angeles and what fun it was to try and identify the city's buildings. The tall white spire of the City Hall could not be mistaken. The City Hall—a great white building towering 28 stories and casting its shadow upon the historic spot where a century and a half before came a ragged and footsore procession that grubbed out standing room in the tangle of sage and cactus, and christened the spot "Queen of the Angels."

The feature of the evening in the Bowl was a ballet staged to the music of Ferde Grofé's "Grand Canyon Suite." As Bertha is from Nevada I knew that this would appeal to her.

The Ballet was most spectacular. Indians in gay colors marched down the terraces on the western hills of of the Bowl onto the stage. Interesting Indian dances were performed. Then came the weary pioneers—fatigued from months of travel through the mountain and desert wastes. An interesting romance ensued between the Indian Princess and the Leader of the white settlers. This aroused the hostility of the Indians as the girl was betrothed to the Chief. All this was expressed by means of dance and it was thrilling. In the struggle, the elements came to the aid of the lovers and the Indian chief was subdued. To me this represented not merely the union of two lovers, but the union of two great races. When the belief of hostility and resentment is overcome then will the White Man and Red Man be united in a true understanding of brotherhood and peace.

(Miss) L. R.

♪ ♪ ♪

From a "Guest" State of Washington

Dear Chairman:

Travel is a great educator and for one who is inclined to be provincial it is the means of getting more out of life. It is of course not always possible to travel except through the Monitor columns but we surely see things there in a true light which is all we are interested in.

An 8000-mile round trip auto jaunt leaves one quite convinced that we are all the same under the skin. Indeed, the persons we meet become individuals, and this knowledge reveals each one's truly grand nature. Thus I saw the individuality of 29 states. If there is any disadvantage to traveling it is that each trip leaves one with a desire to visit that spot again. For one who has lived in London and now lives on the Pacific coast, Boston becomes the center of the world besides the center of a great religious movement. It is about the same distance from London to Boston as from the state of Washington to Boston but how different, yet similar, are both trips. The one by boat gave me quiet, leisurely reading and study, companionship, long walks on deck and my own thoughtful reflections. The other, taken by automobile in June, took me from the evergreen Washington coast into apple orchards, wheat fields, sage brush, deserts, Salt Lake, large ranches, cattle, sheep, farms, Chicago, Toronto, Niagara, Boston—all full of inspiration to bring back to the Pacific Northwest. (Mr.) W. M. C.

♪ ♪ ♪

There are more of these travel letters, but next week we plan a meeting on the college discussions waiting a chance to be included in the available space.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Visual Education in Oakland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oakland, Calif.

Oakland's visual education department is the result of natural growth. It started with a need. The materials were purchased or made by groups of teachers and special supervisors. The department is headed by Gardner Hart, supervisor of visual education. Mr. Hart, a former high school teacher, was assistant supervisor of visual education at San Diego previous to taking up his duties in Oakland.

Teachers desiring material may phone, mail in a printed request card furnished by the department, or call and select their own materials. Ample time should be allowed so the teacher may familiarize herself with the visual material before presenting it to the class. Material may be kept for one week or be renewed if not asked for by another teacher.

A school truck delivers material to and from schools daily except Thursday and the first and fifteenth of each month. Approximately 50,000 items are delivered a month. Of these items between 400 and 500 are motion picture films. Mr. Hart estimates it would take the full 24 hours each day for six days to view all the motion picture films in the department. In addition, about 20,000 lantern slides are furnished a year.

Available in addition to films and slides are stereographs, charts, framed pictures, flat pictures, maps and globes, wall panels, pamphlets, exhibits and models, and art prints. Material on practically any subject is to be obtained.

The work of the department is to supply all visual aids asked for by teachers and it endeavors to do this if possible, hence its heterogeneous collection.

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See also
Saturday Education Page for advertising of Schools

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Small Gallery Looks On As Pennsylvania Finalists Tee Off in the Rain Today

Picard and Nelson All Even After 18th

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELMONT COUNTRY CLUB, Sept. 28—Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., and Byron Nelson of Reading, Penna., finalists here in Belmont's $12,000 international open golf tournament, started out here this afternoon on the final 18 holes in quest of the $3000 top prize money, all even.

In this morning's 18-hole round Nelson was forced to come from behind three times, while Picard was behind only once. Both players carded even par 71's over the rain-soaked course, Picard putting together a 36-35, and Nelson a 37-34.

With a cold, southeast rain sweeping across the hilly 6517-yard layout playing conditions were greatly hampered. The greens were especially treacherous, making it almost impossible for the contestants to putt with their usual consistent brilliancy. A small gallery watched the players tee off.

They started out by halving the par 4 first hole with 5's, indicative of the difficult playing conditions. Nelson took a 1-up lead on the 345-yard second by running down a nice putt for a birdie 3, while Picard carded a regulation 4. The short third was halved in the required par 3's.

Picard evened the match at the long 500-yard 4th by playing a beautiful iron to the green and two putting for a birdie 4, while Nelson took a regulation 5.

Fifth Halved

The fifth hole was halved with bogey 5's and then Picard went 1-up when he ran down a long putt on the par 5 sixth for a birdie four. Nelson used the regulation five strokes. Both played irons short of the seventh on their second shots and two putted for 4's, halving the hole.

Coming down to the eighth Picard played the prettiest iron shot that has been seen here so far. His ball traveled at least 200 yards in the air, landing on the upper side of the green, kicking toward the pin and not stopping until it was six inches away from the cup. He went down with another birdie, this being a 3, to go two up as Nelson took a par 4.

The rain was coming down heavy as the players teed off for the short ninth. Both were short on their tee shots. Nelson chipped short as did Picard, but the Reading (Penna), star sunk his for a par 3 while Picard, finding the greens very slow, missed his putt and was forced to see his 2 up lead whittled to 1.

Picard 2 Up Again

The 10th was halved with 4's. Picard went 2 up again at the 11th as he ran down his third birdie of the morning. The putt was about a 30-footer. Nelson came back on the 12th after chipping to within a foot of the pin as Picard was short. The 13th was halved with birdie 4's. Nelson evened the match on the 14th when he played straight to the hole for a par 4 as Picard, experiencing trouble with an iron shot, took a 5.

Picard's medal score for the outgoing nine, despite two over par holes, was an even par 36. Nelson rounded the turn with a 37, one over par.

The hilly 15th hole was played in routine fashion with both players taking par 4's. On the par three, 150-yard 16th, Picard dropped his iron shot to within 15 feet of the pin and then proceeded to deuce the hole for a birdie and go into a 1 up lead as Nelson went down in regulation figures.

Picard's lead was short-lived, however, when Nelson rallied to win the dog-leg 17th with a par 4. They played the 18th with par 4's, Picard just missing a long putt for a birdie, by inches.

The cards for the morning round:

Par, out	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	—36
Picard, out	5	4	3	4	5	4	4	3	4—36
Nelson, out	5	3	3	5	5	4	4	5	—37
Par, in	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	4	4—35
Picard, in	4	3	4	5	4	4	3	5	4—35—71
Nelson, in	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4—34—71

A duel between Pennsylvania golfing neighbors and teammates on the United States Ryder Cup squad, Henry G. Picard, Hershey, and Byron Nelson, Reading, for the $3000 top purse was a fitting climax for the final round today in the Belmont international $12,000 open match tournament.

Picard and Nelson reached the finals by displaying par-breaking golf day after day. Earlier in the week neither of these players were even considered as finalists. Lawson Little of San Francisco and "Lighthorse" Harry Cooper of Chicago were made the favorites by those who are supposedly in the know. Little and Cooper bowed to Picard and Nelson, respectively.

Cooper, however, managed to hang on a little longer than did Little. Nelson defeated the Chicago star and, incidentally, the leading money player of the season with $12,273.69 to his credit, in the semi-final round yesterday by the surprising margin of 5 and 4.

Picard Consistently Under Par

Picard put Little out of the running in the quarterfinals Sunday and then raced through yesterday's match against Ralph Guldahl, national open champion, to the tune of 7 and 6.

There is little doubt that Picard and Nelson deserved to reach the finals. They have been playing par to a standstill, particularly Picard. As a matter of fact, the former Plymouth caddy and now pro at Hershey, Penna., has been consistently scoring better than Nelson.

In all of his matches he has little trouble in winning. Against Dan Galgano, White Plains, N. Y., he won 6 and 5. Tom Mahan of Beverly, Mass., furnished little opposition when Picard coasted through to win, 5 and 4; then Wiffy Cox of Washington was the next victim in Saturday's 36-hole third round, 4 and 3. Little was downed by the one-sided score of 6 and 4 in Sunday's quarterfinals.

Nelson Forced to Win

Picard's medal score in each match play round has been under par. Against Little he carded a 67 for the first 18 holes, establishing an unofficial course record. Yesterday he reached the noon intermission with a 68, equaling the course record set by Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee, Del., and Leo Diegel, Philadelphia, in the qualifying rounds.

Nelson had a tartar in his first match play round with John Levinson, New England amateur champion. The Reading (Penna.) pro was forced to go 19 holes before winning 1 up. In his next match with Frank Walsh, Norton Grove, Ill., he emerged victorious, 1 up; Ray Mangrum of Dayton, Ohio, was beaten by a score of 2 up; while Charles Lacey, Great Neck, L. I., furnished little opposition when Nelson won out, 6 and 4.

In his last two matches, Nelson has been playing in sub-par figures, shooting a 68 in the Sunday morning round and an even par 71 in yesterday's first 18 holes.

Both Nelson and Picard appear to be at the top of their game, Picard's drives, irons and putting have been superb. Nelson, although reaching top form only in his last two matches, also has a brilliant putter, flawless irons and long drives off the tee.

Pro Debut in 1933

Nelson's name as a golfing star is not as familiar in New England perhaps as Picard, Little or Thomson. Nevertheless, the Pennsylvania professional is well thought of among his rivals. He first came in the golfing limelight in 1933 when he started his professional debut in California in 1933. In 1934 he finished second in the Texas open and the Galveston open. He was eliminated in the first round of the P. G. A. championship at Buffalo the same year.

He has participated in all of the major tournaments, and this year he tied Sam Snead of West Virginia for second money in the Florida West Coast open at Belleair, their totals being 289.

Divided Heavy Division of Belmont $12,000 Spoils

By a Staff Photographer — Henry Picard Shown Chipping on Eighteenth Green With Ralph Guldahl Looking On Monday

Upper Inset—Guldahl (Left), Who Lost to Picard in Yesterday's Semifinal, 7 and 6. Lower Inset—Harry Cooper (Left), Who Lost to Byron Nelson, 5 and 4, in Other Semifinal

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Another Football Season

That greatest of all college and school fall sports—football—is now entering upon another season and from now until the first day of next January the thud of the pigskin will be the chief sound on the sports fields of the United States. It is true that many of the colleges and schools opened actual competition for 1937 last Friday or Saturday; but a number of the largest colleges in the country will not show their followers just what they have to offer this year until next Saturday. Among the teams which come under that category and whose appearance is being awaited with great interest are Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Army, Carnegie Tech, Colorado, Columbia, Fordham, Georgia, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Northwestern, Notre Dame, Rice, and a few more of greater or less importance so far as championship titles are concerned.

By Staff Artist

Away to a Great Start

Three of the colleges which are expected to loom large in the battle for the mythical national championship and the right to battle in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena next New Year's Day, were away to a great start last Saturday and the kind of games they played served notice on their future opponents that it is going to take the highest grade of college football to keep them from turning in clean slates when the referees blow their whistles for the last time next November. Minnesota, which has been enjoying a great record ever since Bernie Bierman returned to his alma mater as head football coach started right off where it left off in 1937 and served notice that it is going to be a real candidate for championship honors by defeating North Dakota State, 69 to 0. Pittsburgh, the eleven which won the Rose Bowl game for the East this year, made a most impressive showing in running up a 39-to-0 score against Ohio Wesleyan, while California, a favorite to win the Pacific Coast Conference title this year, overwhelmed Saint Mary's 30 to 7. Early as it is in the season, it certainly looks very much as if the two Rose Bowl elevens might well be among this trio.

Should Break Attendance Records

That all attendance records for college and school football will be broken this year is already being forecast. The schedules which are offered to the public promise some of the greatest competition that has been seen in a number of years. Then again reports from a number of the college gridirons indicate that the quality of their teams is going to be just as good as if not better than last year and all of this tends toward better returns at the gate. It is estimated that something like half-a-million spectators saw the games played during the last week end, a remarkable showing considering the fact that few of the games scheduled promised to be more than practice matches for one of the two elevens in the contest. There were two games last Saturday which reported big crowds and they well deserved the patronage. They were the Ohio State-Texas Christian battle at Columbus, Ohio, which drew some 69,000, and the California-Saint Mary's game at Berkeley, Calif., which attracted over 60,000. Reports also say that sell-outs have already been noted for some of the big games which are yet to come and it will certainly be a big surprise to many if bigger financial profits are not announced by the directors of athletics at most of the big colleges when the returns for 1937-38 are made known.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

HANOVER, N. Y.—Earl Blaik, Darmouth coach, ordered a return to fundamentals after reviewing weaknesses revealed by the Bates game. The backfield worked on pass defense with Joe Cottone replacing Cowboy Hayden at left half.

NEWTON, Mass.—Ray Perrault, right end, and Ralph Worth, regular center, turned up with injuries as Boston College started to prepare for Kansas State. Henry Woronicz and Leo Longue, both sophomores, replaced them. Coach Gil Dobie stressed aerial defense in a three-hour workout.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Brown worked for 2½ hours correcting mistakes that cropped up against Connecticut State. Fundamentals for all, broken field running for the backs, blocking for linemen and passing and pass defense prefaced a dummy scrimmage.

MINNEAPOLIS — It apparently takes a lot to satsify Bernie Bierman, who coaches Minnesota's Golden Gophers. He expressed considerable dissatisfaction with Monday's workout on pass defense after his team had routed North Dakota State Saturday. He probably had little chance in the game to see how the defense worked, however, while Nebraska is expected to test it this week.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The Citadel, which goes against Navy Saturday, seems to be expecting a rough afternoon. The coaches indicated yesterday they considered defense the team's best weapon against the Midshipmen and would concentrate on it all week.

MANHATTAN, Kan.—Not one of the regulars who started last year's games for Kansas State will be on hand against Boston College Saturday, but the loss was not so severe as that sounds. Coach Wes Fry still has 13 lettermen left and observers report the team looks like the heaviest and fastest K-State has had in years.

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Navy's four goal kickers, Bill Ingram, Bob Antrim, Emmett Wood and Dick Gunderson, should get inspiration as well as information from the man selected to give them special tutoring this week. He is Ensign Slade Cutter, whose field goal gave the Middies a 3-0 triumph over Army in 1934.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Gar Davidson, Army's head coach, grins about his team's prospects in the opening game against Clemson but he says it's because the morale is high. Davidson plans to drill most of the week on defensive maneuvers as a result of the Tigers' feat in making 10 first downs against Tulane last week.

NEW YORK—Coach Mal Stevens of New York University, dissatisfied with the precision and timing of his four teams against Penn Military College, concentrated upon offense as preparations began today for Saturday's clash with Carnegie Tech.

NEW YORK—Columbia's linemen got a stiff workout in dummy scrimmage on offense and defense to prepare for the opener against Williams. Lack of front-wall reserves is the Lions' chief weakness.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Ted Hughes, Cornell's captain, resumed practice at center and Noah Dorius, reserve halfback, was on the job as the Big Red began preparations for Colgate. George Peck and Bob Boochever, left halfbacks, both rested.

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Coach Andy Kerr shook up his Colgate team, sending John Lucy and Jack Prendergast, veteran guards, to the second team for a scrimmage and replacing them with Sophomores. Bill Schmidt and Glen Treiber. The ends had a special drill in covering punts and tackling.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Women's Golf Tourney

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—As the professionals conclude their season at Belmont, the leading women of the United States are making their final preparations to go to Memphis, where the forty-first annual United States golf championship for women will be staged at the country club there, beginning next Monday.

Two former champions top the list of 136 entrants who will participate in the 18-hole qualifying round next Monday, Marion Hollins, who won her only victory way back in 1921, and now resides in California, though she learned her play in the East, and was an important organizer of the Women's National Club at Glen Cove, Long Island, at the time she won the title, and Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia Country Club, who, as Glenna Collett, a slight young girl, captured the title for the first time in 1922, repeated in 1925, 1928, 1929, and 1930, then returned to play and victory as Mrs. Vare in 1935, are both in the lineup.

Pamela Barton, of the English Curtis Cup team, who captured the title last year, did not return; but Maureen Orcutt, then Mrs. Crews, who was runner-up, is also on the list. Of the other 14 survivors of the second round at Summit, N. J., last year, all but one are entered, topped by Katherine Hemphill, of South Carolina, and Marion Miley, the other quarter-finalists, as well as many who qualified but lost in early rounds.

Has International Flavor

Though Miss Barton is an absentee, the international phase will be preserved by Clarrie Tiernan, of County Louth, Irish Free State. The lone absentee outside of Miss Barton is Mrs. Carl H. Donner, though two others come under new names, Ruth M. Adel having become Mrs. Reinert M. Torgerson, while Jane Cothran has added Jameson to her name.

Thirty-one states, ranging from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, are represented, but Canada and Hawaii, which were present in past years, the former having furnished champions, are not listed. Mrs. Vare will make her first round with Mrs. Marion Turpie, and Miss Orcutt with Clara Callender, of California.

Tops II Victory a Surprise

The victory of Tops II, owned and driven by Jack Cooper of Kansas City, in the class for the 225 cubic inch championship and the John Charles Thomas Trophy, in the Presidents Regatta at Washington, Saturday, was in the nature of an upset, as Black Imp III, owned by Charles Shuler of Hamilton, Ont., and driven in the heats by Dr. R. H. Herrmann of Cincinnati, had defeated it on various occasions during the preliminary season of circuit regattas, and had accumulated 967 points during the season, to 927 for Cooper's boat. This gave the Bushmill high-point trophy to Shuler. But on the Potomac, Tops II won in straight heats, with 1200 points, while a Toronto boat, Shadow II, which was not in the circuit series, nosed out Black Imp III for second place. The circuit races were nine in number, run off at Palm Beach and Miami, Fla., Baltimore and St. Michaels, Md., Red Bank, Stone Harbor, Ocean City and Atlantic City, N. J., and Detroit, Mich., under the auspices of the Regatta Circuit Riders Club. Tops II attained a speed for the third lap that gave it an average of 57.107 miles an hour for the lap, while its average for the race was 56.383.

Pittsburgh Pirates Lead in Yards Gained

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates, tied for the lead with the Brooklyn Dodgers in the eastern division of the National Football League, is the leading offensive team in the pro circuit, according to statistics.

The Pirates have gained 765 yards and scored 55 points in three games. They also are practically tied with the New York Giants and Washington Redskins in passing with a record of 50 per cent efficiency. The Giants have completed 17 out of 34 in two games, the Redskins 16 out of 32 in the same number of contests and the Pirates, 31 out of 61.

Detroit, runner-up for scoring honors with 44 points in two games, is the best defensive eleven. The Lions have held their opponents to 179 yards and seven points.

Orillia Terriers Win

TORONTO, Sept. 28 (CP)—Orillia Terriers captured the Ontario lacrosse championship last night by defeating Cornwall Indians 25 to 6 to take the best-of-three series. Cornwall won the first game but Orillia easily took the next two. Orillia will next meet Montreal Canadiens, Quebec champions, and the winner of this eastern Canada series will travel west to meet the mid-west champions. The dominion final will be played on the Pacific Coast against the ultimate British Columbia champions.

Shamrocks at Fens Stadium Tomorrow

The Boston Shamrocks, victorious in their opening game of the season at Rochester, N. Y., Sunday, will begin their preparation for the first home game of the season against the Los Angeles Bulldogs Sunday, Oct. 10, when they report at the Copley Square Hotel tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. There they will be shown their mistakes in the Rochester game during a 20-minute blackboard talk by Coach George Kenneally, after which they will go to the Fens Stadium and work out until noon.

The Bulldogs, because of their record against six National League clubs last year in which they lost only one game, are favorites to knock the Shamrocks off the pennant pinnacle they attained a year ago. Coach Gus Henderson of the Bulldogs scouted the Shamrocks in their 16-0 victory over Mike Palm's Tigers and returned to New York where his team is quartered considerably impressed with the speed and finesse of the 1936 champions.

In an effort to strengthen his end squad, Coach George Kenneally has signed Dale Praether of George Washington University. Praether, who was a teammate of Tuffy Leemans, weighs 215 pounds, hails from Kansas, where he played prep school football with Bernie Hinkle of the Shamrocks, and is very fast. He is expected to be present when the Shamrocks report tomorrow morning.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	99	47	.678
Detroit	86	62	.581
Chicago	82	64	.562
Cleveland	78	69	.531
Boston	76	69	.524
Washington	70	74	.486
Philadelphia	49	95	.340
St. Louis	44	103	.299

Results Sept. 27

Boston 4, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.
Detroit 2, Cleveland 1.

American Association Playoff (Finals)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	4	3	.800
Milwaukee	3	4	.334

Results Sept. 27

Columbus 10, Milwaukee 4.

Chess

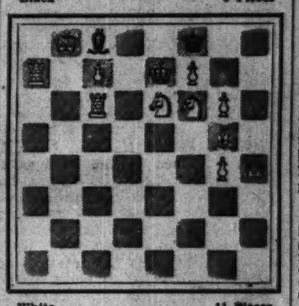
By Frederick R. Chevalier

Sept. 28, 1937

Problem No. 1970

By C. Mansfield

Black — 3 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces

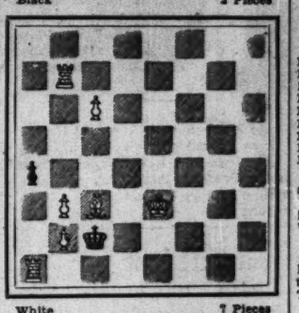
White to play and mate in two

(A fashionable cross-checker which won first prize in Skakbladet, 1936.)

Problem No. 1971

By A. J. Fink

Black — 3 Pieces



White — 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(A delightful Indian theme by a well-known California composer. Submitted by P. Bowater, another Californian.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1968. R-B3

No. 1969. 1. Kt-Q4 KxKt
2. Kt-Kt3
1. —— K-Q3
2. Kt(K7)-B5ch
1. —— K-K5
2. KtxPch

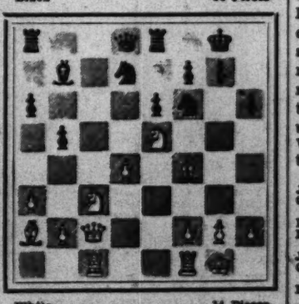
End-Game No. 375. White draws: 1 P-R4ch, K-R4; 2 K-B5, P-B6; 3 P-K3!, P-B7; 4 R-QB4, P-Kt7; 5 R-B8, KxP; 6 K-B4 (note how 3 P-K3 comes out), and draws. If 2 . . . P-R6; 3 P-K4, P-R7; 4 R-R4, P-Kt7; 5 R-R8, and draws. If 1 . . . K-Kt3; 2 P-R5ch, K-R3; 3 K-B5, P-B6; 4 RxPch, KxP; 5 R-B8, etc., and draws.

End-Game

Within three moves, starting with the position below, Black resigns a hopeless game. From a correspondence tournament conducted by the Wiener Schachzeitung, 1928. The players were R. Hochmair (white) and H. Heeren.

End-Game No. 376

Black — 14 Pieces



White — 14 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Dr. Euwe, the Amsterdam schoolteacher who won the championship of the world when he defeated Dr. Alekhine two years ago, differs from previous champions of the world in one particular. He is not a professional, and at least up to the moment he won the championship financial returns from chess were not of signal importance. Alekhine, Capablanca, Lasker, Steinitz all found a livelihood in their chess activities, and in arranging matches for the world's championship were primarily concerned with getting as large a share of as large a purse as could be raised with no great effort to make it easy for a logical challenger to arrange a match.

Dr. Euwe is different. If he wins the return match with Alekhine scheduled to start very shortly, he has signified his willingness to turn over the selection of challengers and raising of purses to the International Chess Federation. A later report indicates that he is perfectly willing to meet Capablanca.

Since Capablanca lost to Alekhine 10 years ago, for various reasons, the depression among them, he has been unable to obtain a return match. It can be said without too much injustice to both parties that Dr. Alekhine did not make it any easier for Capablanca to try to arrange a return match than did Capablanca himself when he was champion. The purse of $10,000, plus living expenses, was probably a little harder for Capablanca as challenger to raise than it was for Alekhine as challenger. But Alekhine played two matches with Bogoljubow, and it is highly probable that the challenger's terms were less severe, and all this while Capablanca was really the outstanding candidate, at least up until the last year or two.

Paul Keres, though a newcomer in the highest circles, has figured frequently in games published in this column the past year. In his early twenties, he has already established himself as one of the first half dozen or so. Below is his defeat of Reshevsky at Stockholm.

Ruy Lopez

Keres White	Reshevsky Black	Keres White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 QR-B	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	20 KtxP	Q-Q2
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	21 R-Kt	R-B4
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	22 Kt(Q4)-B3	BxKt
5 Castles	B-K3	23 PxB	BxB
6 R-K	P-QKt4	24 RxB	R-K
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	25 B-Q3	Q-B1
8 P-B3	QKt-R4	26 Q-Kt4	Q-Kt3
9 B-B2	P-B4	27 QR-K2	QR-K4
10 P-Q4	Q-B2	28 PxP	RPxP
11 P-QR4	P-Kt5	29 RxKtP(b)	PxB
12 BPxP	PxKtP	30 QxPch	K-R
13 P-R3	Castles	31 Kt-B5	R(K)-K3
14 QKt-Q2	B-K3	32 QxKtch(a)	K-Kt
15 Kt-B	KR-B	33 Q-Kt5ch	K-B
16 Kt-K3	P-Kt3(a)	34 Q-Kt7ch	K-K
17 P-QKt3	Kt-R4	35 KtxPch	Resigns
18 B-Kt3	B-B3		

(a) This move is not forced, and creates a weakness which White exploits fully.

(b) Black failed to appraise this move properly, but he has no easy defense to various threats.

Here is another Keres victory at Stockholm. This time the victim is a member of the Italian team. His brilliant victory over Tartakower was published a few weeks ago.

Two Knights Defense

Castaldi White	Keres Black	Castaldi White	Keres Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	11 B-B	B-B4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	12 P-QB3	B-Kt3
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	13 P-Q4	Kt-Kt3
4 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4	14 B-Q3	Castles
5 PxP	Kt-QR4	15 P-Kt4	Kt-Kt2
6 B-Kt5ch	P-B3	16 B-B4ch	K-R
7 PxP	PxP	17 P-Q5	Kt-Q3
8 B-Q3(a)	Kt-Q4	18 B-Kt3	P-B5
9 Kt-K4	P-KB4	19 Kt-B	Kt-K5
10 Kt-Kt3	Kt-KB5	Resigns	

(a) A bizarre move that works out poorly. 8 Q-B3 has been played, but Black's attacking chances generally outweigh his P lost.

With but two rounds to play, Keres leads the Semmering tournament by 1½ points. His remaining opponents are Reshevsky and Capablanca. Leading scores: Keres, 8½-3½; Fine, 7-5.

Harlow Cuts Varsity Squad to 41 Players

With less than a week left to prepare for the opening game against Springfield, Coach Dick Harlow cut his Harvard varsity squad to 41. Replacement of Bob Stuart, injured climax runner and pass catcher, and the shift of Cliff Wilson from running guard to center, were his major problems. Wilson played center at Andover, but the injury Saturday to Tim Russell necessitated Wilson returning to the pivot position. The varsity squad at present:

Ends—Don Daughters, Bob Green, Win Jamesson, Gibby Winter, Joe Kennedy, George Downing and Bill Lee.

Tackles—Al Kevorkian, Ken Booth, Tom Healey, Moses Hallett, Bob Barkin and Hartman Schmidt.

Guards—Capt. Russ Allen, Cliff Wilson, Joe Nee, Bob Downes, Dave Glueck and Chuck Klein.

Centers—Timmy Russell, Rick Hedblom, Danny Cheever and Bill Coleman.

Backs—Frank Foley, Bob Burnett, Ben Smith, Bill Clothier, Bob Stuart, Chief Boston, Fred Jerome, Tony Starzuski, Lary Johnson, Vernon Struck, Ralph Pope, Traf Hicks, Mike Cohen, Art Oakes, Torbert MacDonald, George Roberts, Austin Harding and Charlie Houghton.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	91	54	.628
Chicago	89	60	.595
St. Louis	89	61	.541
Pittsburgh	79	69	.577
Boston	73	73	.507
Brooklyn	61	87	.412
Philadelphia	59	89	.401
Cincinnati	56	91	.381

Results Sept. 27

New York 5, Boston 4.
New York 3, Boston 2.
Chicago 7, Cincinnati 4.
Philadelphia 11, Brooklyn 3.

Major Pennant Race

By the Associated Press

Four and a half games in front as a result of their twin triumphs yesterday, the New York Giants today need only four victories in their remaining nine games to clinch the National League pennant for the second year in a row.

The standings today:

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	Games Beh'd	to Play
Giants	91	54	.628		9
Cubs	86	60	.595	4½	6

If the Cubs won all six of their remaining games, and the Giants four of theirs, the final standings would be:

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	Games Beh'd
Giants	95	59	.617	
Cubs	94	60	.610	1

Games to play: Giants—with Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 4; Brooklyn, 3. Cubs—with Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis 3.

Townshend Cup Golf

The Townshend Cup golf competition of women players, tomorrow and Thursday, at the Weston Golf Club, will be a club pairs four-ball best-ball tournament.

Ball Game Called Off

The baseball game between the Boston Red Sox and Philadelphia Athletics, scheduled for Fenway Park this afternoon, was cancelled.

Amusements

BOSTON

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PLYMOUTH — TONIGHT 8:30
SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
by MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
EVES. 55c to $2.75 | SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20 | Pop Mat THURS. 55c to $1.65

STATE (Loew's Orpheum) — SAME SHOW AS 6TH AVENUE
2—Major Productions—2
'DEAD END' Sylvia Sidney, Joel McCrea
Also: "It Can't Last Forever"

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HARVARD SQ. "FOR ADULTS"
"You Can't Have Everything"
Alice Faye
"Flight From Glory"
Chester Morris—Whitney Bourne

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Business and Industry • # U. S. Plans Economy Drive as Expenses Exceed Revenues • Commerce and Finance

Several Adverse Factors Depress Earnings of Banks

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Local bank stocks took a sharp tumble last week, along with industrial stocks, since the first of September the "American Banker" index of local bank stocks, which is comparable in prestige to the Dow-Jones index of industrial shares, dropped from 49 to 40, or nearly 20 per cent. In the same period the Dow-Jones index of industrials dropped from about 180 to about 150, or about 16 per cent. The decline in bank shares percentage-wise is the largest for a single month since the depths of the depression, and brings the "American Banker" index well below the tops of 1933 and 1932.

Of course one of the leading reasons for the decline is simply the attendant decline in all categories of common stocks, not to mention bonds and commodities—in short, the general weakening of confidence. An additional factor, however, of sharp importance to the bank shares, is the evident intention of the Washington authorities to keep money rates easy. Four separate steps have been taken in this direction in the last two months—the lowering of the rediscount rates, the Treasury's deposit of $300,000,000 of "gold certificates" in the Reserve system, the announcement that Reserve buying of government securities in the open market would commence whenever fall currency requirements began to draw out money into circulation, and Monday's announcement that additional types of commercial paper, including installment paper, would be accepted by the Reserve authorities for rediscount.

Easy Money No Help

This is bad news for the New York banks, because their earnings are largely dependent on interest rates. If easy money turns business up again, they will benefit little. Weighted averages of rates charged to customers by New York banks in the last two years are reported by the Federal Reserve Board as follows:

1929	5.88	1933	4.02
1930	4.69	1934	3.33
1931	4.22	1935	2.70
1932	4.49	1936	2.49

Despite the increase in reserve requirements in 1936 and 1937 from 13 up to 26 per cent against demand deposits, and the attendant fall in bond prices, bank lending rates have not responded, as the following table shows:

	1936	1937		1936	1937
Jan.	2.64	2.50	July	2.44	2.36
Feb.	2.56	2.41	Aug.	2.42	2.41
March	2.51	2.50	Sept.	2.40	...
April	2.54	2.53	Oct.	2.46	...
May	2.51	2.44	Nov.	2.43	...
June	2.44	2.34	Dec.	2.43	...

These low rates take most of the profit out of the belated expansion in commercial loans. "All other" loans by member banks in New York City have increased as follows (in millions of dollars):

	1936		1937	
March 4	1,112	March 31		1,600
June 30	1,238	June 30		1,776
Dec. 31	1,527			

Bond Price Drop a Factor

Reporting member banks here showed total loans on Sept. 22 of $4,000,000,000 against $3,348,000,000 a year previous, an increase of about 20 per cent. For several years hopes of good earnings for the New York banks were predicated by many observers on the revival of commercial loans; but this revival was expected to go along with higher interest rates. The increase in the loans was, in fact, discounted in the bank share market this spring, when bank stocks ran up to about 50 per cent higher than present levels; this was the high for the recovery. But they have declined almost steadily since then, having begun to drop in late February, about two months ahead of the beginning break in industrial share prices.

A further unfavorable factor in the outlook for bank earnings is the turn in the price of high grade bonds.

Unfortunately the banks were apparently lured into the long-term government bond market somewhere near the top, in 1936, and bonds purchased at that time must now be marked down. The 2½'s, for example, sold by the Treasury last December, are now worth less than 98.

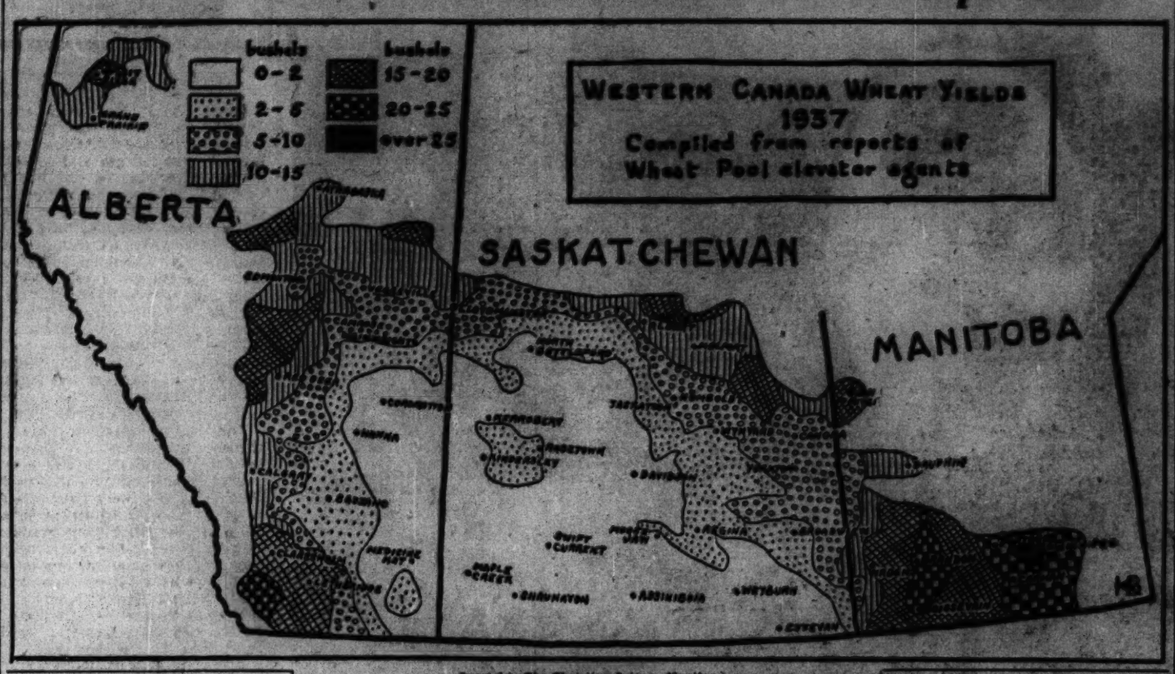
Bank Earnings 'Disappointing

Bank stocks have by no means done as well since the depression as industrial stocks. Earnings in 1933, 1934 and even to some slight extent in 1935 were unfavorably affected by write-offs of former losses. By 1936 these were at an end, and there has been no dividend reduction by any leading New York bank since September, 1935, when Central Hanover and Bankers' Trust simultaneously cut their dividend rate by one third. In fact, in 1936 Manufacturers' Trust doubled its regular dividend rate.

Local banks have suffered substantially in earnings prospects from the legislation and fiscal policy of recent years. They have had to give their security affiliates. Brokers' loans, which in 1929 reached $8,000,000,000, have steadily stuck around $1,000,000,000 through the recent bull market. The insurance payments to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation have been all out of proportion actuarially to the theoretical benefits obtained; for the banks pay on their total deposits, while receiving protection only on deposits up to $5000. But the greatest brake on local bank earnings has been the official easy-money policy.

On the other hand, the banks are now forbidden by law to pay interest on demand deposits, thus cutting out a formerly heavy item of expense. They are exempt from the surplus tax on undivided corporate profits, their corporation tax amounting only to 15 per cent of statutory net income. Their fiduciary trust departments are growing. But these favorable items do not, apparently, in the thoughts of bank stockholders, offset the unfavorable; and the expectation now is that 1937 earnings will do well to equal 1936 despite the increase in commercial loans.

Per Acre Yields of Western Canada's Wheat Crop Shown



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

How western Canada's estimated crop of 162,000,000 bushels of wheat are distributed over the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is displayed by the accompanying chart, prepared by the Wheat Pools of the three provinces.

Although the area devoted to grain growing in Manitoba is obviously much smaller than in Saskatchewan, the Manitoba yield will be roughly 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, while Alberta will obtain 74,500,000 bushels and Saskatchewan only 37,500,000 bushels, it is figured.

Call for Cotton Goods Drops And Prices Are Lower

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Reactionary influences again were uppermost in primary cotton goods markets during the last week. The spurt of buying which during the preceding week had served to rally prices into an incipient advance, faded rapidly following the week end, when raw cotton markets began to record new lows each day, and security prices hit the toboggan once more. Despite predictions of many business economists that the coming Christmas season would see the biggest buying ever experienced by retail stores, gray goods distributors began to lose confidence, and bought only for quick needs.

Underbidding Again Appears

Underbidding current price quotations from the leading manufacturers of the various types of gray goods became the practice, and there were enough mills willing to accept the lower bids to cause the market to slide off again.

Total sales for the week again fell far below the current loom output, and caused renewal of the agitation for organized curtailment among the coarse goods mills in addition to the curtailment already under way among fine goods manufacturers.

It was in the coarse goods division of the market that the greatest cut in volume of activity occurred, and it was there, too, that the widest cuts came in the per pound prices.

Sheetings became active by fits and starts, and the greatest trading seemed to be in the lighter weight goods. There was trading, too, in some of the medium and heavy-weight sheetings. Although prices in this section of the market slipped off somewhat due to the lowering in raw cotton values, they were fairly firm toward the close of the week.

Demand for Prints Light

On print cloths, the dealing was desultory and fell far below production for the week. The 39-inch four-yard 80 squares sold freely toward the end of the week at 7 cents after having previously changed hands in some quantity at 7⅛ cents after sales a week or two ago at 7¼ cents. On 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s the trading at the close of this week was at 5 cents flat. The 38½-inch 6.25-yard 60x48s were moved at 4⅝ cents.

Some activity in carded broadcloths was reported with the 5-yard 80x60s selling at 5½ cents, and the 4.10-yard 100x60s at 7 cents. Osnaburgs were quiet.

Combed lawns moved in a limited way at 6¾ cents for 40-inch 9-yard 76x72s and at 7¾ cents for 8.50-yard 88x80s. Both constructions were sold within 10 days at even money and the present cut prices are held to fully discount the drop in raw material values. There were sales also of 40-inch medium twist 60x52 voiles at 5¾ cents while the 39-inch 11-yard 68x56 organdies brought 5⅝ cents.

Gov't Buys Cotton Bagging For Test Use by 15 Gins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—After 47 years, the Federal Government has taken steps which may mean the opening of a market for 300,000 bales of low-grade cotton and give employment to 400,000 Americans.

This entering wedge—as it may prove to be—is the recent purchase, by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, of 30,000 yards of cotton bagging, the product of 50 bales, to be distributed to about 14 Southern gins, free of cost, and used instead of jute bagging, to demonstrate its value to the trade.

The jute from which the standard bale covering is made comes from India, the product of cheap coolie labor, with which this country can not compete. If cotton bagging is to be generally used instead of jute, Congress will have to pass the net-weight bill, which, in one form or another, has been before it, off and on, since 1890, and has always been defeated by the jute-bagging interests, an industry with a $21,000,000 investment.

Allis-Chalmers Debentures

NEW YORK (AP)—Holders of rights subscribed to approximately $18,278,000 of an issue of $25,321,500 of Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. 15-year 4 per cent convertible sinking fund debentures, Hayden, Stone & Co., who headed the underwriting group, reports.

RFC in Criticism Of Reorganization Of Western Pacific

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation criticized severely a plan advanced by the Interstate Commerce Commission's Finance Bureau for reorganization of the Western Pacific Railroad.

In lengthy exceptions to the plan, the corporation told the commission some of its provisions are "essentially unfair."

The RFC said that as of January 1, 1938, the railroad would owe it $2,150,000 in unpaid interest. The reorganization proposal was attacked as "unfair and inequitable" to the RFC because it made no provision for the payment of this interest.

Criticism also was directed at a provision of the plan giving the Western Pacific Railroad Corporation, described by the RFC as an unsecured creditor, the right to buy $10,000,000 of the reorganized railroad's first mortgage 4 per cent bonds plus a "bonus" of $10,000,000 par-value common stock.

Saying there is no necessity for sale of $10,000,000 of bonds immediately upon reorganization of the carrier, the corporation's exceptions, added the bureau, had failed to provide restrictions against bond issues.

Without these restrictions, the exceptions said, "the bureau's proposal is but an invitation to the reorganized company to repeat the process of overloading the property with debt and fixed interest charges —the cause of the present bankruptcy."

Banks Liquidating Government Issues

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reserve System member banks continued liquidation of government security holdings during the week ended Sept. 22.

The Federal Reserve Board's weekly condition statement for banks in 101 cities showed holdings of direct federal obligations declined $192,000,000 to $7,930,000,000. This was $1,447,000,00 under the holdings for the same week a year ago.

Holdings of fully-guaranteed government securities, however, increased $8,000,000 to $1,136,000,000. This was $116,000,000 under the same week last year.

At his press conference Monday, Secretary Morgenthau asserted that "the Government bond market has behaved beautifuly during the last two weeks."

"In fact," he continued, "it has been the bulwark of the whole market situation."

The Reserve Board's statement showed bank loans to commerce, industry and agriculture collateralized by securities, declined $2,000,000 during the week to $594,000,000. Similar loans otherwise secured and unsecured, however, increased $22,000,000 to $4,184,000,000.

Stainless Steel Sales Expanding in Big Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — Stainless steel sales by Allegheny Steel Company are facing more rapid growth than any other division of the company's business. This development is considered the more remarkable because originally stainless steel was considered a highly specialized product.

"More than one third of our stainless steel sales this year are classified as miscellaneous, indicating rapid growth in the development of new uses," says W. J. McArdle, general sales manager. "Miscellaneous now is our largest tonnage customer for stainless—larger than the automobile, chemical, food or dairy industries, which themselves started as 'miscellaneous' consumers. It is our fastest growing classication, but the items in it are constantly changing because the small experimental orders create a larger consumption until that use demands a separate classification. This classification includes such things as kiln doors, weatherstrip, hamburger turners, tuning forks and stove tops. In it are small items like bottle caps and eraser clips, and large ones like coining presses and window frames."

Business Reported Near Spring High By Reserve Board

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that industrial activity, advancing during August, almost reached the level of last spring.

Industrial production for the month reached 117 per cent of the 1923-25 average on the board's seasonally-adjusted index, compared with 114 per cent in June and July and 118 per cent in the spring.

Declaring that steel production rose slightly last month, the board's business survey added that automobile production was "maintained in considerably larger volume than is usual."

Factory employment, which had increased in July, rose less than seasonally during August, while factory pay rolls climbed in approximately the usual seasonal amount.

In August, the board's unadjusted index of factory employment stood at 102.2 per cent of the 1923-25 average. The factory pay rolls index reached 103.7 per cent.

Franc

(Continued from Page 1)

stood that there is a possibility of obtaining an extension of credits, perhaps half of the total amount. This would mean at least 2,000,000,000 francs, and if, as is not certain by any means, another 2,000,000,000 or 3,000,000,000 could be found in Switzerland or the Netherlands this would afford substantial relief to the French Treasury.

Anglo-American Accord Doubted

Indirectly at least any such loan or extension of credits would be used for defense of the franc which is being heavily sold, as the high rate of franc futures for one and three months indicates. Expert observers here are distinctly pessimistic over the franc's prospects for the next few weeks. Persistent rumors current in French financial circles today of an Anglo-American monetary accord to depreciate the dollar and pound by raising the price of gold are generally attributed to wishful thinking. In international banking circles here the prevalent opinion is that the French would like to see such adevelopment, as it would tend to relieve the strain on the franc, but there is no sound basis for these reports.

Causes of the present flight from the franc are fairly complex. Speculation plays a big role, of course, but speculators never hammer at the props under a currency unless they have reason to think that they are weak. The chief weakness in the position of the franc today is the unfavorable balance of payments. The rise in imports uncompensated by a proportionate increase in exports leaves a deficit estimated at 20,000,000,000 francs over the whole of 1937.

Wholesale Prices Mount

Furthermore, there appears to be little prospect of bettering this situation. Living costs and prices are still rising rapidly. Wholesale prices in France—the only ones that directly concern exporters—have risen 72 per cent since the social reforms such as the 40-hour week were introduced by the Blum Popular Front Government a year ago last June.

Another important factor in the franc's fall is the operation of the fund for supporting rentes, or Government securities, set up by Finance Minister Georges Bonnet recently. By enabling French investors to unload their Government bonds at a relatively high price, the Government in effect has provided them with abundant funds for speculating against the franc.

In some quarters usually well-informed on such matters there is talk of exchange control in the near future. A primitive form of control already exists unofficially, for French banks make it very difficult to purchase foreign currencies. It is generally felt, however, that so long as M. Bonnet remains Finance Minister there will be no drastic exchange restrictions in France comparable to those in Germany and Italy.

Farm Purchasing Power Recovery Boon to Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The marked increase in actual and prospective purchasing power of the farm population of the United States is called one of the outstanding business developments of the year, by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York City, in its most recent monthly survey, which adds: "This increase is the result of a combination of good crops and a favorable price situation—a combination that has rarely been witnessed in recent years. It promises to be one of the most important influences tending to sustain the level of general business activity over the next several months."

The survey goes on to say, in part:

"The outlook for the crops has been favorable throughout the growing season; and, contrary to the usual experience, prospects in general have improved, rather than deteriorated, as the season has progressed. From the point of view of farm income, the important fact is that the favorable crop outlook has not resulted in a sharp decline in prices, as has so often been the case in the past.

"The sale of a larger aggregate output at a higher average price level is expected to bring the cash income of farmers this year to the highest figure since 1929. Although the estimated total for this year is about 14 per cent below that of $10,479,000,000 reported for 1929, the relative amount of purchasing power represented is considerably greater than this comparison would indicate because of the substantial net decline that has taken place in the general level of prices that farmers must pay.

"A prospective farm income with a purchasing power within 1 per cent of the 1929 figure and 3 per cent above the average for the few years immediately preceding the depression, together with sharp reductions in debt, interest charges and taxes, would seem to indicate that agricultural recovery has progressed to the point where the farm population can once more demand and consume its normal share of the country's industrial output.

"A rise in farm income that is due in whole or in part to an increase in output, as is the case this year, is a much more favorable element in the general business situation than one that is due entirely to higher prices."

Montgomery Ward Earns $1.60 Share

CHICAGO (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Co. reports net profit for the six months ended July 31, last, of $9,049,644, compared with $7,101,856 for the same period a year ago.

The figure represents earnings of $1.60 a share on common stock now outstanding after providing for class "A" dividends. The profit for the first half of 1936 was equal to $1.40 a share.

Net sales for the first half of the year were $195,746,000, an increase of 27.7 per cent over the volume for the same period of 1936.

Transit Convention Gets Under Way in the South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—Several hundred delegates, representing about 90 per cent of all street railway and bus transportation companies in the United States and Canada, are assembled here for the fifty-sixth annual convention of the American Transit Association, at the Greenbrier Hotel.

Six affiliates are meeting with the major association, the association's bus and interurban divisions, the American Transit Accountants Association, American Transit Claims Association, American Transit Engineering Association and American Transit Operating Association.

Delegates will be concerned with problems of operation, management and finance.

Stetsons for Palestine "Cops"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Orders have been placed with the John B. Stetson Company here to supply hats for the police force of Palestine. These hats are to be patterned after the famous United States Army campaign hat.

Federal Savings Sought as Outgo Still Tops Income

By Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—A new economy drive is underway here. The circumstances are that the Treasury is getting the biggest revenue with one exception, in all history yet the budget is still unbalanced. Obviously New Dealers feel that if they can not balance outgo with income under such advantageous circumstances they can never do so, and are accordingly putting the matter finally to the test.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, has been authorized by President Roosevelt to make a sweeping survey of all government expenditures—to fields excepted—and to recommend reductions. Telling the press about it he said,

"In line with talks I had with the President before he left Hyde Park we are looking in every direction to see where we can save any money for this fiscal year."

Relief and Salary Excepted

The two fields excepted are relief and federal salaries. The first is a White House policy and will be dealt with by the President himself, Mr. Morgenthau explained; the second (government salaries) is immune because the President does not think present levels too high and does not wish to establish a precedent for private employees.

Taxes and revenues are pouring into the Federal Treasury. The emergency is over, yet still the outgo is bigger than the income. That is a disturbing thing to economists outside the Government and there is evidence that it is now beginning to disturb New Dealers, too.

President Roosevelt has just assured a Western audience that the budget will be balanced. Latest figures show the red ink margin diminishing, but not effaced. Furthermore, with millions pouring into the Treasury this is the time above all, observers insist, when the budget should not merely balance but a reserve be laid up against some future slump. Business confidence is upset by the possibility of new taxes, or continued deficits, the Treasury is told.

Revenues Near Record High

With the single exception of 1919, the first quarter revenue of this year, amounting to $1,600,000,000, is the highest in history. Figures just made available by the American Petroleum Institute estimate gasoline taxes alone this year will reach $1,000,000,000, or $100,000,000 over last year. This is typical of some of the other items. Yet the budget is still unbalanced and Congress may face the unpleasant prospect of further taxation when it meets next, just prior to an election, unless either (a) the budget is left unbalanced; or (b) present unprecedented federal expenditures are somehow whittled down.

Mr. Morganthau has now embarked on an exploring expedition for possible economies, according to his carefully-weighed comments to the press.

"I am not going to say anything on a balanced budget at this time," he explained. "We will do it if we can. The people in the Budget Bureau and Treasury are exploring every avenue to see how much money we can save."

No blanket 5 of 10 per cent cut is being proposed, he said, but a point by point check is being made. The economy drive concerns the present fiscal year.

"We are going over all the figures, taking a fresh look at all expenditures to see what possible economies can still be made."

The Treasury shows revenue from taxation for last year of $4,600,000,000—a gain of nearly one third. The Treasury is happy over it. But it is not happy over expenditures. These have kept one leap ahead of income from first to last: The New Deal hound has never caught up with the New Deal hare.

Exchange Seat $72,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sale of a Stock Exchange seat has just been made at $72,000. The last previous sale was for $75,000 on Sept. 11.

Utility Men Say Steam, Not Water, Cheaper Power Source

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Taking issue with federal officials who contend that water furnishes the cheapest source of electric power, the Committee of Utility Executives, official representatives of the private utility industry of the United States, has issued a booklet designed to prove that steam is cheaper and more desirable source of electrical energy. The brochure quotes at length from the voluminous report of the President's National Resources Committee.

The reply to the argument that cheap power must come from development of the nation's hydro-electric resources, by quotation from a New Deal scientific treatise, came as the President toured the Northwest on a trip which takes him to Grand Coulee Dam, greatest of the Administration's single investments in hydro-electric power.

Fundamentals Challenged

The purport of the utility committee's publication is, in effect, to announce that the Administration cannot fulfill its affirmed objective of providing cheap power because the cheapest power is steam power which the Constitution forbids the Federal Government from selling to the consuming public.

The federal agencies concerned with power development have constantly emphasized that the sale of power is a mere incident to the more important programs of flood control, conservation and navigation.

The committee's new booklet ends with a quotation from the argument before the Supreme Court in the Ashwander case, in which John Lord O'Brien, special counsel to TVA, was quoted as saying in answer to a question from Justice Butler that Congress has no constitutional power to construct steam stand-by plants to meet peak demands. He also was quoted as saying that Congress could only build steam stand-by plants to provide "breakdown facilities."

"Study of these pages," says P. H. Gadsden, chairman of the utility committee, in a foreword, "can lead to but one conclusion: that the Administration's National Resources Committee has found that hydro-electric power is more costly than steam-generated power. The federal power program is concerned exclusively with development of hydro-electric power.

"Steam generation of power by the Federal Government would be an unconstitutional invasion of the rights of the individual citizens, according to the admission before the Supreme Court by the Administration's attorneys. It would follow, from the testimony of the Administration's own experts, that the federal power program is economically unsound."

Capital Risks Compared

The report as quoted goes on to say that while the hydro-electric turbine generator is a most efficient prime mover, "the water power plant involves greater capital risks than is the case with fuel-burning plants." It explains that the first cost of the hydro plant is usually much higher, and that water power usually involves long and costly transmission lines to population centers since good water power is seldom located near the centers of population.

"Water power plants," said the quotation, "are usually more expensive than steam plants for equally good service if steam or internal-combustion engine reserves are included in the cost estimates. Ordinarily hydroelectric power plants will involve a cost in excess of $150 per kilowatt capacity as compared with $75 to $125 for steam electric plants."

The booklet quotes the National Resources report also as follows:

"P. F. Fowle, consulting engineer of Chicago, in his paper on the nation's power supply, states that under ordinary conditions a steam plant will deliver current at the power plant bus at four mills per kilowatt hour as compared with 6.3 mills for a hydro-electric plant. These figures include fixed charges and operating expenses, $85 per kilowatt installed capacity having been assumed as representative for the steam plant and $250 for the hydro plant.

Technical Viewpoints

"Hydro plants supplemental to steam plants are practical in numerous cases where steam is used for baseload services, and hydro prime movers are available for peak or emergency conditions. In many localities, however, absence of fuel cost does not make up for high fixed charges and low reliability of water power. The high efficiency and low fixed charges now possible in large fuel-burning plants place hydroelectric developments at a disadvantage in most sections of the United States if low power cost is the objective.

"Present low costs of steam plants necessitate discrimination in developing water-power sites. In most regions of this country the hydroelectric plant should be considered as complementary to the steam-power plant rather than the main source of power.

"The best steam-electric power plants are generating, at present, a kilowatt hour on less than one pound of coal, as compared with an average of 3½ pounds in 1919, five pounds in 1900, and about 10 pounds in 1880."

The National Resources Committee quoted the Federal Power Commission to the effect that of the practical water power developments of the country about two-thirds are located west of the Mississippi in a section where power requirements are only one-third the total.

Cargill Grain Company Denies Corn Implication

CHICAGO (AP)—Board of Trade directors, criticized by the Cargill Inc., for halting trading in September corn to thwart a technical corner in the market, studied a mass of data for evidences of manipulation.

The Cargill company, one of the world's largest grain merchandising organizations, denied responsibility for the situation which brought about the directors' drastic action Saturday.

In the first official public statement that has been issued in the unusual market situation, Cargill officials said it "acquired its 'long' position in September corn in order to take care of its consuming customers and for no other reason.

"At the time we bought, September corn was the cheapest source of supply and imports of foreign corn were a commercial impossibility," the statement said.

Cargill's formal statement made no reference to a letter reported to have been sent Kenneth S. Templeton, Board of Trade president, in which the grain concern condemned the trade suspension action, the settlement price of $1.10⅛ per bushel and was understood to have declared it would hold the Exchange responsible for any losses the company might suffer as a result of the deal.

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,200,000
Previous day 2,320,000
1937 sal. to date 250,000,000
1936 sal. to date 220,000,000

Market Struggles Valiantly to Hold Its Recent Gains

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Stocks successfully surmounted profit selling barriers during the greater part of today's market proceeding, but some leaders finally slipped.

Near the last hour early advances of fractions to 2 or more points were canceled or converted into losses here and there. Steels, rails and motors seemed to fall back easier than other groups. A number of specialties remained on top.

Brokers could see nothing particularly inspiring in the news and the buying that appeared was thought to have been based on the belief the list still had a good chance of erasing a sizable portion of its lengthy downslide.

Many Resistant Issues

Resistant stocks included American Telephone, Western Union, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, Deere, International Harvester, Caterpillar Tractor, Cerro de Pasco, Homestake Mining, Douglas Aircraft, St. Joseph Lead, Cutler-Hammer, Minneapolis-Honeywell, Chesapeake Corp., Westinghouse, Allied Chemical and Owens-Illinois.

Inclined to retreat were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Kennecott, International Nickel, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Consolidated Edison and National Steel.

Anaconda and Phelps Dodge were soft spots among copper issues.

Dealings were much slower than in the preceding session, transfers being at the rate of about 1,500,000 shares.

The export copper price was a trifle under Monday's quotation of 13 cents a pound.

The President's Bonneville Dam speech, the only formal one planned for his western tour, appeared to have no great market effect. Much interest, though, was shown in the Chief Executive's statement that a "definitely balanced" budget was expected by the next fiscal year—July 1, 1938.

Bonds are Higher

Corporate bonds moved into higher ground today with industrials leading.

Gains were widespread, though they ranged only up to a little over a point, with fractional advances in the majority.

Higher were Alleghany 5s of 1949, Armour 4s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, International Paper 5s, North American 5s, Texas Corp. 3⅛s, and Youngstown Sheet and Tube 4s. Down fractionally were Shell Union 3½s.

Communications issues improved, with American Telephone and Telegraph 3¼s, International Telephone and Telegraph 5s, and Western Union 5s all gaining ground.

Railroad liens were uneven. Higher were Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s and Pennsylvania 4½s, while off slightly were Great Northern 4s and New York Central 5s.

The 7⅛s of Manati Sugar, stockholders of which are due to consider reorganization proposals tomorrow, were off 6 points at one time.

United States Treasuries registered gains ranging up to 2-32s, and federal farm mortgages, 5-32s, while Home Owners Loan 3s of 1944-1952 dipped 3-32s.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Early gains in curb stocks were fairly well sustained today as trading went into the final hour. Higher priced mining shares and selected oils and specialties led the advance.

Newmont Mining jumped around 2 points and Lake Shore Mines, and Aluminum Co. were up about a point. Creole Petroleum rose more than 2, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Sherwin Williams, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. and American Gas & Electric improved a point or so.

Up fractionally were Pennroad, Northern States Power "A," United Wall Paper, American Cyanamid "B," American Superpower, Cord Corp., Gulf Oil, McWilliams Dredging and Wright Hargreaves.

Slipping a little were United Gas and Leonard Oil.

Advance in Wheat Is Not Retained

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 (AP)—Wheat climbed at some stages today about two cents a bushel, but failed to hold gains in the absence of aggressive new export buying.

The best upturn for wheat was in July delivery, which was officially quoted today for the first time at $1.03¾.

At the close wheat was ⅜-¾ above yesterday's finish, Dec. $1.08¼-⅝, May 1.08¾-⅞, July 1.04⅝, corn unchanged to ½ higher, Oct. 73⅛, Dec. 65⅛-¼, and oats unchanged to ¼ up.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 28—After a firm opening, helped by the New York rally yesterday, the stock exchange closed today with general advances. Transatlantics moved up sharply and industrials were in demand. The gilt-edge group was steady.

Paris, Sept. 28—Movements on the Bourse were irregular today. Government bonds were weak though Bank of France ended 90 francs higher. International issues were firm.

Liverpool, Sept. 28—Wheat futures closed 1¼d to 1½d higher today on scarcity of exporters' offerings, inquiry for foreign wheat and millers' buying of nearbys. Cotton futures finished 3d lower, to 3d higher. Reports of a holding movement by American growers and proximity of cotton prices to the loan level helped offerings. Manchester reported moderate business in cotton yarns and goods.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
86	40	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	41	41	41	+1
85	60	Acme Steel (4)	2	63¼	63¼	63¾	+3½
23⅜	12¼	Adams Exp (.30g)	22	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
28⅝	20½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
36	23	Addressograph (1.40)	2	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Advance Rumely	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
80½	60	Air Reduction (1a)	9	64	62¾	64	+1¼
1¾	1⅛	Air-Way El Ap	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	9⅛	Alaska Jun (.80a)	227	11½	10½	10½	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅜	Alleghany	40	2	1⅝	1⅞	
85½	13½	Allen pf xw	3	17	17	17	+3
59¾	16	Allen pf 850 ww	2	18¼	17¼	18½	+1½
50	14½	Allen pf $40 ww	3	14½	14½	14½	Sep 25
83½	17¾	Allen pr pf	3	18½	17¾	18½	+ ¾
45¾	34½	Allen Stl (1.20g)	12	36	35½	35½	—1¾
27⅞	11	Allen Industr (1)	7	12	11¾	12	+3
258½	183	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	3	195	190	190	
17½	14	Allied Kid (1a)	3	14	14	14	
33⅛	16½	Allied Mills (2g)	6	18½	17¾	17½	— ⅛
21⅞	11	Allied Stores (.20a)	83	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
88	64	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	84½	84¼	84½	Sep 27
83½	52¾	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	49	66¾	65	65¾	+ ¾
39¾	17	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
8⅞	3½	Amal Leather	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
52¼	34	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Sep 24
114⅛	67½	Amerada (3)	12	73	70	73	+6
101½	72	Am Ag Ch Del (6⅝g)	4	74	72	74	Sep 27
41⅝	17¾	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	7	18	17⅞	17⅞	
80¾	42	Am Brake Sh (2g)	2	48¾	48½	48⅝	+1½
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	16	96	94½	96	+1
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	156½	156	156½	Sep 27
71	36	Am Car & Fdy (½g)	7	31¼	30¾	30¾	+ ⅝
104½	80	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	6	82	81	81	Sep 27
33¾	22½	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	32	24⅝	23	23⅝	— ⅝
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug 25
112	95½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	96¾	94¾	95¾	— ⅝
23⅝	9	Am Colortype	2	10½	10	10¼	+ ⅛
30¾	15½	Am Comi Alcohol	3	18½	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
33⅝	19	Am Crystl Sug (3¼g)	12	30¼	29¾	30½	+1⅛
13½	4¾	Am Encaustic Tiling	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
17	8½	Am European	2	9	8½	8½	Sep 23
13¾	4⅛	Am & Foreign Pow	60	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
54⅞	32	Am & For P 6$ pf	4	24½	22	24½	Sep 27
66⅝	20½	Am & For P $7 pf	4	33½	32¼	32¾	+ ¼
38⅛	11⅛	Am & For P 2 pf	14	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
21	12¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	13½	12	12½	— ⅛
11⅛	4½	Am Hide & Leather	15	8¼	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
58¾	30¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
52⅜	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	6	41	40	41	+3⅜
4¾	2¼	Am Ice	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
27⅞	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1½g)	3	20	19½	19½	Sep 27
17¾	9⅜	Am Insternational	12	10	9⅞	10	
58½	23½	Am Locomotive	16	27¼	26⅛	27¼	+1¼
125	81	Am Locomotive pf	2	82	82	82	
29⅜	14⅞	Am M & Pdry (¾g)	10	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
13⅜	5½	Am M & Met (.60)	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅛	+ ⅛
68¾	36½	Am Metal (¾g)	12	40	39	39	+ ⅛
129½	106	Am Metal pf (6)	3	108	108	108	Sep 24
16½	6¾	Am Power & Light	57	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
87⅛	45½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	14	51	50	50½	+1¼
72½	39	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	6	44½	44	44½	+1½
29½	13½	Am Rad & St S (.60)	51	15⅝	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
45¼	28	Am Roll Mill (2)	39	31⅝	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅝
101⅝	86	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	6	89¼	88	89	+ ½
36	22½	Am Safety Raz (2)	6	24½	24	24	Sep 27
29	17½	Am Seating (¾g)	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
105¾	67½	Am Smelt & R (4g)	98	72½	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅜
154	138	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	138½	138½	138½	
67½	50	Am Snuff (3a)	3	51	51	51	
73¼	32	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	32	37½	36	37½	+1¾
26½	12	Am Stores (1½g)	10	13½	12¾	13½	+ ⅝
56⅞	35¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	5	37	36½	36½	—1⅝
143¾	121	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	121	121	121	Sep 11
25⅞	20	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	20½	20⅛	20½	
187	156¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	41	163½	161	163½	+1½
99	70¼	Am Tobacco (5)	6	74	74	74	
99⅞	70¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	13	76½	75½	75½	— ½
150¼	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	138	138	138	+1
20½	8½	Am Type Founders	17	9½	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
29½	17⅜	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	45	15⅜	14½	14½	
107	85	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	
14⅜	6⅝	Am Woolen	9	7¾	7	7¾	+ ⅜
79	44⅛	Am Woolen of (3g)	5	46¾	45¼	46¾	+1½
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	45	10¼	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	2	46	46	46	Sep 25
69½	36¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	274	40¼	39	39½	—1
97	51	Anacon W&C (2½g)	6	51	51	51	Sep 27
24¾	17½	Anchor Cap (.45g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
37½	12	Andes Copper	1	17½	17½	17½	+1½
10¼	4	A P W Paper	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep 27
46	38¼	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	5	39	38	38	— ¼
111	104	Armour Del pf (7)	2	105	104¾	105	Sep 22
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	48	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
99½	74	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	75	75	75	
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
70½	45¾	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	29	48⅜	46	48⅜	+2⅜
16¼	8⅝	Arnold Const (.40g)	4	10	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	5⅞	Artloom	9	6⅝	6	6¼	— ⅛
24¾	10¼	Assd Dry Goods	24	13½	12½	13½	+1
101	82½	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	82½	82½	82½	Sep 24
125	107	Assd D G 2pf (5¼k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	43½	Associates Invest (3)	2	43½	43½	43½	Sep 27
94¾	54½	Atch T & S F (2g)	32	59	57	58	+ ½
104	90	Atchison pf (5)	3	90	90	90	Sep 24
55½	31⅛	Atl Coast Line	24	34¾	33¾	34¼	+1¼
29	9	Atl Gulf & W In	2	9	9	9	
44	13¼	Atl G & W In pf	4	14½	14	14	
37	22½	Atl Refining (1)	23	24	23	23⅜	
116½	103	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	103	103	103	
18½	12½	Atlas Corp (.80)	19	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
52⅜	47	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	46¾	46½	46½	— ⅛
94	58	Atlas Powder (2½g)	3	58	58	58	—2
18¼	6¾	Atlas Tack (½g)	6	7½	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
36¾	12	Auburn Auto	9	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
9½	2	Austin Nichols	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
9¼	3⅝	Aviation Corp	17	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜

—B—

23¾	10⅞	Baldwin Loco ct	69	13½	12	12¾	+ ⅛
40½	15⅜	Balt & Ohio	51	17⅝	17	17½	— ⅜
47¾	20½	Balt & Ohio pf	7	21¾	21½	21½	+ ⅛
45	36	Bang & Aroos (2½)	2	36	36	36	Sep 25
43⅜	17⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	13	21½	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
32	15	Barker Bros	6	16¾	16¼	16½	+1½
35¼	16⅞	Barnsdall (1)	30	18¾	18	18¼	
20¼	11	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
28¾	17	Beatrice Cr (1a)	10	18	17	17½	Sep 27
105¾	100	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	Sep 20
15¾	9	Belding-Hem (1)	5	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
88½	84	Benf Nfl pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	14¼	Bendix Aviat (⅝g)	21	15½	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
23¾	17¾	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	1	18	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
62¾	44⅞	Best & Co (2½g)	5	45	45	45	+ ⅛
105½	65½	Beth Steel (2½g)	140	72¼	70	71½	— ⅛
20	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	17	17	17	+ ¼
129½	103	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	—1⅛
69¾	42	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	42	42	42	Sep 27
38	18	Black & Decker (1a)	5	22	20¼	22	+3
29⅞	12½	Blaw-Knox (.75g)	24	16½	15½	15¾	+ ⅜
49¾	21⅜	Boeing Airplane	36	25½	24⅜	25	+ ¾
48⅜	32	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	6	35¼	33¼	35¼	+1⅞
25	18	Bond Stores (1.60)	5	18	18	18	
28	20⅞	Borden (1.60)	30	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ⅛
50⅝	36¼	Borg-Warner (2)	32	40½	39⅜	39¾	+1
15¾	5⅝	Boston & Maine	2	6	6	6	Sep 25
4½	1⅛	Botany C M A	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 27
35⅝	25½	Bower R Bear (2g)	4	27	26⅜	27	
23¼	11⅝	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	21	13⅜	12⅞	13	
59⅞	29½	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	38	33½	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅝
53⅞	36	Briggs & Str (2¾g)	1	41	41	41	+4
47	35	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	4	35	35	35	
8	2	Bklyn & Queens T	10	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
38½	7½	Bklyn & Q T pf	6	10	9⅜	10	+2⅛
63	9¾	Bklyn-Man T	28	12¾	10¾	11⅞	+1⅛
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	41	39½	41	+2
52¾	24½	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	4	24½	24½	24½	
50	40	Brown Shoe (3)	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¾
24½	11¼	Brunswick-Bal (½g)	9	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
25¼	11¼	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	21	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
14⅜	5½	Budd Mfg	40	7	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
13	5¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	13	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
45¼	22	Bullard Co (1)	4	23½	23	23	
65¼	35½	Bulova Watch (4a)	21	42¾	40¼	42¼	+3¼
18⅜	10	Burlington Mills (1)	6	10	10	10	Sep 27
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	11	26	25	26	+1
11¾	3½	Bush Terminal	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
39	11	Bush Term 7% deb	3	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
18¼	10¾	Butler Bros (.60)	4	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
36¼	24½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	26	26	26	+ ½
9¼	4	Butte Cop & Zinc	9	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
33¾	11	Byers Co	2	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	19⅞	Byron Jackson (1g)	1	22¾	22	22¾	+1¼

—C—

48¼	26	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Sep 7
6⅛	2¼	Callahan Z-Ld	26	2¾	2¼	2⅜	
20½	9⅝	Calumet & H (1.20a)	33	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
37⅜	22	Campbell Wy (1)	3	24¾	23¾	24¾	+1⅛
38¼	14⅝	Can Dry Ginger Ale	56	16¾	15⅜	16⅜	+1
17½	9	Canadian Pacific	34	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
61⅛	36	Cannon Mills (1¾g)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
18½	8¾	Cap Adm A (⅝g)	5	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ¼
35¾	22	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	2	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
8½	5	Carriers & Gen (.15g)	3	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
191¾	136	Case (J I)	7	134	132	133	+1
100	71	Caterpil Tract (2¼g)	10	78½	76½	77¼	+1¼
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 24
41¼	26⅝	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	32	29½	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
115	105	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	105	108	105	Sep 22
48¾	28	Celotex (.80g)	2	31	31	31	+ ⅛
30¼	29¼	Cent Aguir (1¾a)	3	30	30	30	+ ⅜
12⅜	4	Cent Fdy	31	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅜
41¾	16	Cent RR NJ	1	17	17	17	+1
24¾	7½	Cent Violeta Sug	3	9	8½	8	+1½
14¾	6½	Century Rib M (.30g)	2	7¾	7	7¾	Sep 27
86¾	49	Cerro de Pasco (4)	16	55¾	54	55	+1
23⅝	7½	Certain-teed	15	9	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
63½	35½	Champ Pap & F (2)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¾
48	10⅜	Checker Cab	2	11½	11½	11½	— ½
68⅛	38½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	20	41⅞	40¾	41¼	+ ⅛
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	2	91	91	91	+ ¼
90½	49½	Ches Corp (3)	2	54	51	53	+2
4¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill	4	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 27
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	6	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅜
6¾	3½	Chi & N W	11	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
19⅜	6¼	Chi & N W pf	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4	1¼	Chi Gt West	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	5½	Chi Gt West pf	1	7½	6¾	7¼	+ ⅜
32	18½	Chi Mail Or (1¼a)	3	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
3¼	1¼	Chi M St P & P	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
7½	2¼	Chi M St P & P pf	2	2⅜	2½	2½	
33	15¼	Chi Pneu T	4	17¼	16⅞	17	
46	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	35	35	35	
3¾	1¼	Chi Rk Is & P	6	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
8¾	3⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	7	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅜
10⅛	3½	C R I & P 7% pf	7	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
27¾	11	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
23½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅜
18⅞	8⅝	Childs Co	6	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅜
136¼	97	Chrysler (7g)	63	83⅞	81	81¾	— ¼

21⅝	14	City Ice & F (2)	2	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4½	City Stores	9	5⅛	5	5	
42	31½	Clark Equip (1.20g)	3	32	32	32	Sep 27
43⅝	30½	Clev Graph Br (1½g)	4	34½	33	33½	+2½
30⅛	16½	Cluett Peabody (1)	13	18⅞	18⅝	18½	+ ⅜
207	163	Coca-Cola (3)	5	181	180	181	+1
89	36½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57	57	57	Sep 28
28¾	13⅛	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	16	14½	14	14½	+1
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (8)	3	103½	103¼	103½	
62¾	35	Coll & Alk (4g)	8	50	50	50	+1¼
51⅝	18½	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	7	33½	31¾	31¾	+ ¾
32	23½	Colum Br A (1.60g)	3	25	25	25	+ ⅛
31½	23¾	Colum Br B (1.60g)	3	25	25	25	Sep 27
20½	8¾	Colum G&E (.20g)	160	10	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
106	80	Colum G&E pf A (4)	2	81	81	81	Sep 27
39½	19⅝	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	8	21	19½	20¾	+1¼
48½	27⅞	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Sep 13
128¾	86	Colum Carbon (4a)	9	87	85	87	Sep 27
69¼	47⅛	Comi Credit (4a)	14	52	50⅝	51⅛	+3¼
116	91	Comi Credit pf (4½)	1	91	91	91	Sep 2
80¼	47¼	Comi Invest Tr (4)	33	52½	50½	52½	+2¼
130	99	Comi I Tr cv pf (4½)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 27
21¼	10	Comi Solv (.80)	29	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
4½	1⅜	Commith & Sou	163	2	1⅞	2	
84	34	Commith & So pf (3)	4	44½	44¼	44½	+3
75¾	41	Conde Nast	2	7½	7¼	7¼	Sep 27
49½	27	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	9	30⅜	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
19¼	11	Congress Cigar	1	11	11	11	
33¾	12⅝	Consol Aircraft	17	14½	13¾	14½	+ ¾
18⅞	8½	Consol Cigar	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
49⅞	20½	Consol Edison (1¾g)	83	21⅜	20¾	21	— ⅛
108	99½	Consol Edison pf (5)	3	100⅝	100½	100⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	3	Consol Film	5	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	
18⅝	8	Consol Film pf	9	8¾	8	8¾	+ ⅛
18⅝	8	Consol Laundries	7	7	6½	6½	— ⅛
29	14¾	Consol Oil (.80a)	82	13⅞	13⅝	12	+ ⅛
58⅝	23	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	
49⅞	20½	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	41¼	41¾	41¾	Sep 27
10⅝	4¾	Consol Textile	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	
14⅝	6⅛	Consol Coal	3	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
32⅝	29	Consol Coal pf	10	29	29	29	Sep 27
46	36	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	88	88	88	Sep 21
23⅝	10⅞	Container Corp (1.20)	6	22¼	21¼	22	+ ⅝
48⅞	30½	Cont Baking A	15	15⅝	15	15½	+ ⅛
55	35	Cont Baking B	14	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	10⅜	Cont Dia Fib (1¼g)	8	13½	13⅛	13¼	+1¼
43⅝	30½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	31¼	31	31½	
14	7⅛	Cont Motor	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
37⅞	16½	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	41	18⅜	17	18	+ ⅜
40	26	Cont Oil Del pf	1	38	38	38	
35⅝	17	Cont Shoe (1.60)	1	18½	18	18	+ ⅛
14⅝	8	Cont Steel (1g)	9	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
73⅞	54⅞	Corn Products (3)	14	58¾	57½	58⅛	+⅜
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	2	161¼	161¼	161¼	Sep 24
51⅝	15⅝	Coty	19	⅝	5⅛	6	+ ⅝
33	23½	Crane Co	10	28	26¾	26¾	—1¾
31½	23¾	Crane Co cv pf (5)	3	105	105	105	
37½	26	Cream of Wh (2g)	6	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
108	80	Colum G&E pf A (4)	2

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '42-40 June	105.20	105.20	105.20
2 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.9	106.9	106.9
3 3¼s '41	106.12	106.12	106.12
1 3⅜s '47-43	106.19	106.19	106.19
7 2½s '48-44	106.3	106	106.3
1 4s '54-44	111.8	111.8	111.8
9 2½s '47-45	102.11	102.6	102.11
8 2½s '56-46	109.30	109.30	109.30
8 3½s '49-46	104.14	104.13	104.14
9 4¼s '52-47	118.23	118.23	118.23
1 2½s '51-48	100.10	100.10	100.10
2 2½s '53-49	97.30	97.29	97.30
8 2½s '54-51	99.17	99.15	99.15
37 3s '55-51	102.17	102.14	102.17
p 2½s '60-58	100.14	100.10	100.10
1 2½s '59-56	99.13	99.13	99.13

Federal Farm Mortgage

8 3¼s '64-44	102.26	102.26	102.26
6 3s '49-44	102.8	102.8	102.8

Home Owners' Loan

14 2¾s '49-39	100.12	100.10	100.11
1 2¼s '44-42	100.7	100.7	100.7
5 3s '52-44	102.4	101.29	102.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s'43	107½	107½	107½
10 Alleghany 5s'44	78½	76	78½
4 Alleghany 5s'49	66	66	66
12 Alleghany 5s'50 st	38	37	38
5 Allied Strs 4½s'51	95	95	95
12 Am & For P 5s 2030	65	65	65
10 AMI&Chem 5½s'49	105½	105½	105½
6 Am Int 5½s'49	103½	103½	103½
15 Am T&T 3½s'43	113½	113½	113½
27 Am T&T 3¼s'66	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
23 Am T&T cv 4½s'39	103½	103½	103½
43 Am T&T 3½s'61	100	99½	100
1 Am W W &E 6s '75	102	102	102
8 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105	104¾	104¾
20 Ang C Nitra deb '67	30	30	30
11 Arm Del 4s '57	94¾	94	94¾
6 Arm Del 4s '55	95½	94½	95½
8 AT&SF 4s '95	109½	109½	109¾
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	103½	103½	103½
3 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	107	107	107
15 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 A C Line 5s '45	101	100½	101
4 Atl & Dan-1st4s'48	39	39	39
11 Atlantic Coast Line 4½s'64	111	111	111
5 Auburn Auto 4½s '39	35	35	35
8 B&O rfg 6s '95	76	74½	76
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	101	99¾	101
12 B&O rfg 5s '95	64	63	64
12 B&O 5s '96 F	63	62	63
34 B&O 5s 2000 D	63	61½	63
28 B&O cv 4½s '60	55	54½	55
3 B&O 4s '48	93	91½	93
4 B&O4sPLE&WVy '41	89	89	89
3 B&O 5s S W '50	83	83	83
5 Beth TPa 5s '60 C	126½	126½	126½
5 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102¾	102¾	102¾
11 Beth Stl 5s '42	104	104	104
13 Boston&Me 5s '67	62	61	62
2 Bos&NY Airl L 4s '55	16	16	16
11 BotConMills 6½s '34	13¼	12	12¾
2 BotConM 6½s '34 ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
3 Bkly Edis 2½s '41	101¼	101¼	101¼
32 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	67	65	67
18 Bkly UnElist 5s '50	90	89	89
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113	112¾	112¾
11 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94	94	94
11 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	106	105¾	105¾
15 Buf R&P 4½s'57	65	63	65
8 Bush Term 5s '55	51	50	50
1 Cal Gas&El 5s '37	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	103½	103½	103½
12 Camag Stl '42 ct	14	13½	13½
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
17 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112¾	112¾	112¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
4 Can Pac 5s '44	112½	112½	112½
5 Can Pac 5s '54	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Can Pac 4½s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	100	99½	99½
14 Can Pac 4s perp	90¾	90¼	90½
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	82	82	82
6 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	25	25	25
2 Cen Foundry 6s '41	110	105½	110
15 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	17½	16½	17½
5 Cen Ill&GL 5s '51	101¼	101	101
12 Cen New Eng 4s '61	68	65¾	68
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	38	38	38
5 C&O 4½s '92	117½	117½	117½
14 C&O 3½s '96 D	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝
14 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
2 Chic&Alton 3s '49	41½	41½	41½
130 CB&Q gen 4s '58	110¼	110¼	110½
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	110½	110½	110½
4 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	20⅛	19¾	20⅛
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	18¾	18¾	18¾
54 Chi Gt West 4s '59	28	27½	28
5 Chi I & L 5s '66	10	10	10
2 Chi I & L 4s '47	20	20	20
71 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	16½	15½	16⅜
62 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	5½	5¼	5½
3 CM & SP 4½s '89	42	41⅞	42
13 CM & SP 4½s '89 C	41⅝	41¼	41⅝
1 CM & SP 4½s '89 E	40	40	40
1 CM & SP gen 4s '89	38	38	38
5 Chi & N W 4½s '36	33	32	32
10 Chi & N W gm 5s '87	31½	31½	31½
26 Chi & N W cv 4½s '49	10⅝	9⅞	10¼
3 Chi & N W 4½s 2037	16	15⅝	16
2 Chi & N W 4½s 2037 C	16	16	16
27 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	13	12¾	13
27 CRI & P 4½s '52 A ct	11¾	11	11¾
16 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	7	6½	7
16 CRI & P 4s '60	23	21½	23
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	13¾	13¾	13¾
7 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	11½	11½	11½
6 Chi Un Sta 3¼s '63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Childs Co 5s '43	71½	71½	71½
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Cin Un Term 5s '51 C	106½	106½	106½
2 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	97¾	97¾	97¾
6 ClevUnTerm5½s '72	107½	107⅞	107½
13 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	104	104	104
1 ClecvUnTerm4½s'77C	100	100	100
15 Col&So 4½s '89	97	86¾	97
1 Colombia G 5s '52Ap	99	99	99
1 Colombia G 5s '92 May	95	95	95
6 Colombia G 5s 1961	93	93	93
4 Colombia G 5s 1961	93	93	93
4 Col Ry Pw&Ld 4s '65	105½	105⅜	105⅜
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97½	97⅝	97½
2 Conn R&L 4½s '51st	106¼	106¼	106¼
22 Con Edis 3½s '46	105½	105½	105½
5 Con Edis 2½s '56	103¾	103⅞	103¾
5 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
11 Con Oil 3½s '51	99⅝	89¼	99¼
10 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106½	106½	106½
9 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102½	102⅜	102½
16 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	39¾	38⅝	39¾
19 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	80	80	80
1 Den G&R 5s '51 st	106	106	106
2 D & R G 4½s '36	20	20	20
2 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	9½	9½	9½
27 D&RG West 5s '78	14⅜	13¾	14⅜
6 Det Ed 5s '52	107½	107	107
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	113¾	113¾	113¾
7 Det Ed 4½s '65	113½	113½	113½
1 Det Mack 1st 5s '56	106	106	106
24 Erie rfg 5s '67	59	58¼	59
25 Erie rfg 5s '75	59	57½	59
7 Erie 1st 4s '96	93	93	93
15 Erie gen lien 4s '96	67¾	66¾	67¾
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	116½	116½	116½
15 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	9¾	9¾	10
22 Fla E Cst 5s '74	10¼	9½	10½
11 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	99¾	33¾	33¾
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105½	105½	105½
3 Gen Mot Acc 3s '46	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
9 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	101½	101¼	101½
31 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	63	60¾	63
3 Goodrich 4¼ '56	98	97¾	98
9 Goodrich 6s '45	101	100½	101
11 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104	103¾	104
2 Gt Nor 4s '76D	100¼	100	100¼
81 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	116¼	115	116
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	105	105	105
4 Gt Nor 3¾ '67	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 G Bay & W deb B	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 Harlem RP 4s '54	91¾	91¾	91¾
89 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	90¾	90	90¾
3 Hou Oil Tex 5½s '40	101½	102¼	102¼
4 Hudson Cl 5s '62A	42	41¾	41¾
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	57½	57½	57½
4 Hud&Man 5s 1957	23¾	23½	23½
22 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	50¾	49	50
5 IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	58	57	58
15 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107⅜	107	107
6 Inland Stl 3⅛s '61	104	103¾	103¾
10 Interb R Tr 7s '32	59¾	58¾	59¾
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	60	60	60
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	19	18	19
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32 ct	17	17	17
55 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	59	58¾	59
12 Interlake Iron 4s '47	94	93	94
14 Int Hydro El 6s '44	72¾	71½	72¾
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	62	62	62
14 Int Paper 6s '55	89	85	89
9 Int Paper 5s '47	98	97½	97½
29 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	84	84	84
4 Int T&T 4½s '52	60	58	60
20 Int T&T 5s '55	63	62½	63¾
1 Iowa Cent rfg 4s '51	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Jones&LauSt 4½s '61	101	101	101
16 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	38	36½	38
5 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	34	34	34
6 K C South 3s '50	77½	77½	77½
1 K C Term 4s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Kans Gas&E 4½s '80	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
14 Koppers Co 4s '51	101	100½	101
5 Kresge Found 3½s '47	97	97	97
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	49	49	49
34 Lac Gas 5½s '53	61	60½	60½
6 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	61	60	60¾
1 LE&Westrn 5s '37	104	104	104
2 Laclede Stl inc'75	31¾	30½	30½
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	37	37	37
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	41	41	41
9 Leh Val Term 5s '41	100	100	100
5 Lowe's 3½s '46	99¼	99	99¼
4 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	99	99	99
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	126	126	126
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	76¾	76¾	78¾
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	107½	107½	107½
3 Lou & N 4½s 2003	102	102	102
5 L & N Ped 4s 1940	100½	100½	100½
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Manat Sug 7½s '42	49	49	49
3 Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	48	48	48
15 Manhat Ry 4s '90	29	28½	28
3 McCrory Strs 5s '51	103	103	103
13 McKes & Rob 5½s'50	103¾	103½	103¾
3 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	108½	108½	108½
8 Met W S E Chi 4s '38	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Mil El Ry & L 5s '71	101¼	101¼	101½
10 So Pac 3½s '46	75¾	75¼	75¾
7 So Pac 4½s '81	74	73½	73½
13 So Pac rfg 4s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	8½	8½	8½
22 MSP & SSM gtd 4s '38	17	16½	16½
2 MSP & SSM cn 4s '38	17	16½	16½
1 M-K-Tex 6s '62 A	61½	61½	61½
3 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	53	53	53
13 Mo Pac 5½s '49	77⅞	77½	77⅞
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	29½	29½	29½
41 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	29⅝	29½	29½
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	28	28	28
8 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	29½	29½	29½
14 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	29¼	29¼	29¼
10 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	29¾	29¾	29¾
10 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝
8 Mob&O Monte 5s'47	30	29½	29½
4 Mob & O 4½s '77	20¾	20½	20¾
15 MonWPaPub 4½s'60	104¾	104½	104¾
11 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	92	19⅝	81⅛
4 N Cent 5s '56	103	103	103
1 Namm & Son 6s'42	103½	103½	103½
10 Nassau El 4s'51	34	33	34
17 Nat Dairy 2¾s'51 ww	100¾	100¼	100¾
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'49	104½	104½	104½
3 Nati Steel 4s'65	105½	105⅝	105½
7 Republic Stl 4¼s'56	110¾	110	110½
33 Revere Cop&B 4¼s'56	102½	102½	102½
1 RI Ark&La 4½s'34	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
6 Rutland Can 4s '49	18	18	18
1 Safeway Strs 4s '47	103	103	103
7 Saguenay Pap 4¼s'61	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	69¾	69	69¾
52 St L S F 5s '50 B	16½	15¼	16½
31 StLSF 5s '50 C	16	15	15½
161 St L S F 4½s '78	15	14½	15
31 StLSF4½s'78 Trust sf	14	14	14
7 St L S F 4s '50 A	16	16	16
1 St L S F 4s '50A ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
10 St L&W rfg 5s '90	23½	23	23½
7 StP&KC ShLA4½s'41	11½	11½	11½
4 Shulco 6½s '42 with	74¼	74¼	74¼
101 Seab A L cn 6s '45	14½	13¾	14
21 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	13¾	13	13¾
5 Sea A L aj 5s '49	6	6	6
26 Sea AL rfg 4s '69	10¼	10	10¼
11 Sea Air Lin 6½s '35 A	7¾	7¾	7¾
14 Shell Un 3½s '51	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
6 Simmons 4s '52	95½	95½	95½
3 Skelly Oil 4s '51	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Socony Vac Oil 3½s'50	105	105	105
7 So Bell T&T 5s '62	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 So Col Pow 6s '47	103½	103½	103½
4 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	97¼	97¼	97¼
8 Sou Pac 4½s'68	73¾	73	73¾
14 Sou Pac 4½s'81	73	72¼	72⅝
30 So Pac 4½s '49	72¼	72¼	72¼
13 So Pac rfg 4s '55	103¾	103¼	103¾

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22	10	Conn Ry & L pf	10	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
87	70	Consol Cigar pf (7)	20	70¾	70	70	Sep 25
95	81	Cons Cigpf ww(6½)	10	81	81	81	Sep 27
94	81	Cons Cigpf xw(6½)	10	81	81	81	Sep 27
77	54	Corn Exchange (3)	230	54	53¾	54	+ ¼
17⅜	6	Cuba RR pf	60	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
127	104	Cuban-Am S pf (18k)	10	104	104	104	Sep 24
62	30	Cushman 8s pf	10	30	30	30	Sep 20
109	99¼	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	60	102½	101½	101½	— ½
22	9⅜	Detroit & Mackinac	70	11	11	11	Sep 23
30	19	Detroit & Mac pf	10	27	27	27	Sep 7
41¼	32	Dixie Vortex A (2½)	50	34	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
112	112	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	116½	116½	116½	Sep 27
113½	110	Duquesne Lt 1 pf (5)	20	114	113¾	113¾	Sep 27
163	150	Eastman Kod pf (6)	10	160	160	160	Sep 18
115½	105½	Endicott-John pf (5)	20	107¾	107¾	107¾	Sep 24
80	75⅜	Erie & Pitts (3⅓)	20	76	76	76	Sep 10
5⅜	2½	Fairbanks Co	150	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
28	11	Fairbanks pf	70	14¼	14	14¼	+1¾
103	85	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	10	85	85	85	
39¾	39½	Filene's Sons (1.20g)	100	39½	39½	39½	Apr 19
98	93¾	Food Mach pf (4½)	10	93	93	93	
135	90	Foster Wheeler pf	20	90	90	90	Sep 23
83	55	Franklin Simon pf	10	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅝
117	105½	Freeport Sul pf (6)	100	105	105	105	— 1¼
73	25	Fuller pf	40	31	29½	31	+ 4
48½	15	Fuller 2 pf	20	17¼	16	16	+2
33	17¼	Gamewell	50	17¾	17¼	17¾	Sep 27
106¼	93½	Gannett pf (6)	50	96	96	96	Sep 27
153	123¾	Gen Baking pf (8)	30	130	128¾	130	Sep 27
152	110	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	110	110	110	
64½	46	Gen G & El cv pf	20	46	46	46	Sep 8
124	117	Gen Mills pf (6)	10	118	118	118	Sep 25
110	105¼	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	10	105¼	105¼	105¼	Sep 25
117½	103	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	100	104½	104½	104½	Jul 13
88	32½	Gen Steel Cast pf	20	43½	34½	34½	+2½
118	100	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	100	100	100	Sep 15
96	70	Goth Silk H pf (7)	30	70	70	70	Sep 27
145½	132	Gt W Sug pf (7)	20	135	135	135	Sep 10
64¼	50½	Green B&W (2½g)	10	50½	50½	50½	Sep 14
98	65¼	Greene Cananea (3a)	10	80	80	80	Jul 22
36	26½	Guantanamo Sug pf	20	28	26½	28	Sep 27
36	26½	Hack W pf A (1¾)	60	33	32½	32½	Sep 22
108	103	Hamilton W pf (6)	50	104	104	104	
105	98	Hanna 8s pf (5)	10	101	101	101	Sep 27
140	128	Harb-Walk pf (6)	10	129	129	129	Sep 22
106½	90	Hat Corp pf (6½)	50	90	90	90	Sep 8
166	140	Helme pf (7)	10	154	154	154	Sep 20
135½	125	Hercules P pf (6)	20	128	128	128	Sep 25
120½	100	Holland F pf (5)	60	99½	99½	99½	— ½
114¾	110	Holly Sug pf (7)	50	111	110	110	Sep 16
72	50	Illinois Cent LL (4)	10	52	52	52	+1
143	133½	Ingersoll Rd pf (6)	40	138	138	138	Sep 21
111½	100	Interch Corp pf (6)	10	100	100	100	Sep 21
10	4½	Int Ry Cent Amer	20	4½	4½	4½	Sep 25
8¾	4½	Int Ry Cent Am ct	100	4½	4½	4½	Sep 25
87½	43	Int Ry C Am pf	140	45	44	44½	+ ½
110	81	Int Silver pf (8k)	20	81	81	81	Sep 25
107½	90	Intrnt D Strs pf (7)	13	87½	87½	87½	
117	117	Island Crk C pf (6)	30	116½	116	116	Sep 23
126	120	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	125	125	125	Sep 27
136	105	Jon & L St pf (5½k)	90	106½	105	105	—1
21	115½	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	117¾	117¾	117¾	Sep 22
96	90	Keith-A O pf (5½k)	20	90	90	90	Sep 21
108½	101	Kendall pf (6a)	10	101	101	101	
71	39¾	Kinney (G R) pf	10	30	30	30	Sep 24
35½	18	Kinney (G R) pf pr	190	20	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
27⅞	12½	Laclede Gas	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
41½	18¾	Laclede Gas pf	30	20	20	20	
203	108	Lehigh P C 4% pf (4)	20	108	108	108	Sep 24
110	108	Loose-W B 5% pf (5)	20	105	105	105	Sep 20
147¾	127	Lorillard pf (7)	30	135	135	135	Sep 21
132½	127½	MacAnd & F pf (6)	60	127½	127½	127½	Sep 23
30	9	Manati Sugar pf	140	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
21½	10¼	Manati Sug pf ct	180	13	10¼	10¼	Sep 10
39	14	Manhattan Ry std	20	14	14	14	Sep 27
3½	1	Market St Ry	600	1	1	1	Sep 27
20	7	Market St Ry pf	100	7	7	7	Sep 8
39	12	Market St Ry pr pf	50	12	12	12	Sep 27
6½	1½	Market St Ry 2 pf	30	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 24
166	143	Math Alkali pf (7)	90	155	155	155	Sep 22
111	97	Maytag 1 pf (6)	10	100¼	100¼	100¼	Sep 18
44	35	Maytag pf xw (3)	20	36	36	36	Aug 9
113½	93	McLellan Sto pf (6)	20	92	92	92	Sep 24
101	80	Mead Corp pf (6)	10	94	94	94	Sep 18
47¾	28	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	190	30½	29½	30½	+3¼
41	19	Merc & M Tr (1.60)	10	21½	21½	21½	Sep 20
122	108	Midland Stl 1 pf (8)	70	110	100	109½	+1½
146	94	Milw Elec Ry pf (6)	10	97	97	97	Sep 24
125	105½	Minn-Hon pf B (4)	10	105½	105½	105½	Sep 24
6¼	1⅜	Minn StP&SSM LL	10	2	2	2	+ ⅛
60½	50	Morris & Ess (3½)	10	51¾	51¾	51¾	+1¾
99¾	72	Mullins pf (7)	10	75	75	75	Sep 27
108½	102	Murphy pf (5)	10	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
47½	30	Nash Chat & St L	10	21	21	21	+1
113½	107¼	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	10	109½	109½	109½	—1½
113	107	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	40	108	108	108	Sep 23
130	127	Nat Lead pf B (6)	50	131	131	131	+1
170	160	Newberry 5% pf (5)	10	163	163	163	Sep 27
27	12	New Ori Tdg Mex	30	12	12	12	Sep 25
13⅞	4	NY Dock	60	5½	5	5½	+ ⅜
29⅝	16¼	NY Dock pf	350	12½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
135	118	NY & Harlem (3)	30	130	130	130	Sep 27

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50	Acme Wire vtc (2g)	20	20	20
100	Aero Sup Mfg A (1½)	13	13	13
400	Aero Sup Mfg B	3½	3⅜	3⅜
200	Air Devices	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Air Inv cv pf	19	19	19
60	Ala Pow 7% pf (7)	98½	98½	98½
100	Ala Pow 6% pf (6)	98¾	98¾	98¾
100	Allied Int Inv	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Alum Co Am	100½	103¾	103
200	Alum Co pf (6)	113¾	113	113
200	Alum Goods (⅝g)	13	13	13
100	Alum Ind (.4d)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
50	Alum Ltd	89¾	85¾	87
100	Alum Ltd pf (6)	121¼	121¼	121⅝
100	Am Airlines	6	6	6
10	Am Book (4)	51	51	51
800	Am Beneflood(1.20g)	13⅜	13⅛	13¼
200	Am Centrifugal	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Am Cit P&L A (3h)	30½	30½	30½
150	Am Cit P&L B (

Omaha Bee-News Sold by Hearst To World-Herald

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 28 (AP)—The Omaha Bee-News announced today suspension of publication, effective with the final afternoon edition, and purchase of the plant and circulation lists by the Omaha World-Herald.

The Bee-News was owned by William Randolph Hearst and the World-Herald by the World Publishing Company, of which Henry Doorly is president. Ownership of the World-Herald, a politically independent newspaper, remains unchanged.

Harvey E. Newbranch will continue as editor-in-chief of the World Herald, and W. E. Christenson as managing editor. A number of the Bee-News business office and editorial employes, including Col. T. W. McCulloush, editorial writer, will join the World-Herald staff.

The World-Herald, commenting on the purchase, said:

"Twenty years' experience has shown that the community will not and the advertisers will not support a second newspaper, and that its operation entails heavy and continued losses."

The late Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock founded the Omaha World in 1885 and in 1889 purchased the Omaha Herald, established in 1865. He published the consolidated papers until he passed on in 1933. Mr. Doorly, son-in-law of Senator Hitchcock, then became president of the company.

Edward Rosewater, a telegrapher, established the Omaha Bee in 1871 as a Republican newspaper. He passed on in 1906 and a son, Victor, published the paper until 1920, when Nels Updike, Omaha grain man, purchased the property.

Mr. Updike bought the afternoon Omaha Daily News in 1927 and the same year built a new plant for the consolidated papers, known as the Bee-News. He sold the property to Mr. Hearst on Aug. 1, 1928.

Lithuanian Homecoming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania — This year 200 Lithuanian children from foreign lands have spent their summer holidays in a camp in this country provided by the Society for Lithuanians Abroad.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Cards Deal with leader. Finest 51 assortment. Good profits. Mrs. Johnson made $473. Peterson $433. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-41, Mass.

HORSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—In beautiful Carmel-by-the-Sea, California, close to its mile of unspoiled beach, a fine residence in ample grounds; large living room with sun room, six bedrooms and sleeping porch, four complete bathrooms; basement and garage; central heating and fireplace; fully furnished. Box 65, Carmel, California.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. X-133, Indianapolis

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Back Bay Suites

1-2-3 ROOMS in first class elevator buildings, all modern improvements; resident janitor for each building. References required. Apply and C. Boston

Coleman-Gilbert Associates

339 Huntington Ave., Boston Tel. COM. 3212

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 730 West End Avenue—Sublet; one large room and kitchenette, furnished for six months. Marcy Hotel (Apt. 117).

N. Y. C., 51 East 81st St.—Large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; newly decorated, desirable two gentlemen.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883

SHERIDAN SQ., 10, GREENWICH VILLAGE—Modern elevator building facing 2 squares; cross ventilation; doorman service; one 1½ and 3 rooms from $52.50; adjacent to all transit lines and lower New York City

BEAD RESTRINGING

35c and up. Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable ARTHUR W. FITT, 36 West Street, Boston

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM carpeting, complete selection all new fall shades; samples, estimates cheerfully sent. Dexter Carpet, 127 Madison Ave., New York.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290

CHARLOTTE GORDON AGENCY, 128 EAST 56TH, N. Y. C., has excellent positions for Governesses, Nurses, Cooks, Kitchen Maids, Waitresses, Chambermaids, Houseworkers, Couples. References necessary.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 421 Riverside Dr. (116th); trained nurses, also practical; governesses; infants' nurses. N. Y. C. Un 4-5242

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

GIRL MUSIC STUDENT for secretarial work exchange for instruction piano; Normal course rhythms, music; class, schools. RHinelander 4-4466, N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS AND TABLES for sale or rent, new and used. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FURRIERS

CHOICE QUALITY FUR COATS at UNUSUAL SAVINGS—Coats from $45.00 to $2500; also custom made coats; no obligation to visit our showroom located in the wholesale fur district, where business is conducted on the high-est principles. CHARLES F. MORRIS, Fourth Floor, 228-230 Seventh Avenue, corner 29th Street, New York City.

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. Also Great custom-made cloth coats with or without fur trim. 345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. PE. 6-2270

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG women, Christian Scientists, well recommended to train in Steward's Department with prospect of entering nursing in well-established sanatorium. X-48, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FAIR VIEW VILLA—Ideal surroundings for rest and study. Lawreston 8-4081, 140-35 Southgate Place, Springfield Gardens, L. I., N. Y.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamonds mounted and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 127 Washington St. Boston.

OFFICE MACHINES

ADDING and calculating machines, typewriters, new card filing device. JOHNSON SALES CO., 280 Broadway, New York. Cortlandt 7-2979

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 42nd St., 51 East — Small office, $30 a month; large, modern building, connected with Grand Central and subways. WM. A. WHITE & SONS on premises. Vanderbilt 3-0064.

N. Y. C., 47th St., 10 W. (Radio City)—Desk room, private offices, telephone and secretarial service; reasonable. Room 400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

QUALITY grade office furniture, every price range; great savings—typewriters, bookkeeping machines. Karis, 201 West 39th St., N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—Proposals for furnishing the several departments and offices of the Commonwealth and of the counties, cities and towns with milk of a standard established by the Commonwealth, will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth not later than twelve o'clock noon of November 1, 1937. Specifications can be obtained at the office of the Secretary, 340 State House, Boston. Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

REAL ESTATE

EAST DENNIS, Cape Cod, Mass.—7-room house, bath, in perfect condition; all modern improvements; 10 acres of land; 3 min. to Cape Cod Bay. Write P. O. Box 74, E. Dennis.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 28 Fenway—Beautiful rooms, facing park, fireplace, meals optional, women preferred. MR. ALPHIN, KENmore 1974.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Sunny outside rooms for 2 or single ladies; elevator; near Fenway Outs, Massachusetts Av., Phone Com. 0477.

N. Y. C., 300 W. 97th St. (Apt. 4-C)—Large room, 4 closets, running water, furnished or unfurnished. Midtown section. Phone Cir. 7-5430, BURTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attractive single and double rooms; continuous hot water; near Dupont Circle, 1739 P. St., N. W. Phone NO. 9704.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTORNEY, age 29, admitted 1932; thorough, diversified experience; seeks position. Write Box M-54, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRINCIPIA College man (23), knowledge shorthand and typing desires connection with firm in Boston or vicinity; good chance advancement; interest primarily sales; best references. Write Box P-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-NURSE, free to travel; can serve car; Christian scientist preferred. 23 Spring St., Red Bank, N. J.

MIDDLE aged lady housekeeper or companion; small adult family; suburbs preferred. Apt. 2454, Box B-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION as companion desired by widow of 65; driver and owns car; free to travel; former school teacher; Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. ELSIE P. WELLS, 75 Home Ave., Middletown, Conn.

SECRETARY-Stenographer; excellent educational background; 4 years' brokerage and banking experience with one of Wall Street's finest firms; desires a good connection. Write Box B-40, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SIGN PAINTING

ON CHLOTH, card or paper. Bulletin boards. Show cards. Lettering. Arthur Egan, 191 Washington St., N. Y. C. WOrth 2-8158.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Leonard Adams, A.A.G.O., Teacher of Piano, Organ and Vocal Coaching. 1400 Elmwood Ave., RI. 6576.

LINA CASTI—Former Prima Donna Italian Grand Opera. Few vacancies for those desiring Jenny Lind and Patti voice placement, whose teachers, Castelle and Lamperti, were my teachers. Bathgate Studios, 1425 York, City Circle 7-7900. Ask for studios 30th floor.

PRIVATE TEACHING—Special work individuality and hours with children; reading disabilities and elementary grade subjects, speech development and corrective [illegible] Providence, R. I.

Voice Production, 30 mins. speaking ADAMS E. LAWRENCE
New Address, 170 W. 73rd, N. Y. C. Endicott 2-7910

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 116 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4488. Opp. Macy's, 8th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND

ASHBURN HOTEL

London, 111 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Provincial 2583—Overlooks gardens; near station, museums and park, 10 mins. Piccadilly; hot water, radio and telephone in all bedrooms; central heating and lift; first class chef; near churches.

AT THE DRAGON HOUSE, Washford, Somerset, will be found quiet, comfort, perfect cooking, and centrally heated bedrooms in a delightfully furnished 17th Century Country House between Exmoor and the Quantocks. Illustrated booklet on request.

BOURNEMOUTH PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) **WIMBLEDON HALL**
Beautiful for situation, the joy of the East Cliff. 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms; central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns. Spring 2½ gns., Summer 3 gns.; well recommended; tariff. S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **Lynton Court**
Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH CHINE CRESCENT **CHESTER HOUSE**
A private hotel on the choicest part of West Cliff by Durley Chine, amidst picturesque surroundings, within easy distance of sea and all amusements. Proprietors, MR. and MRS. A. WHITE. Tel. 845.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern, comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift, tennis, near sea, beach huts, inclusive terms from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**
For comfort, rest and study, we can meet your need. Proprietor, F. H. BENN

BOURNEMOUTH E. "Craigrie," Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. B'bourne 1180.

NEAR BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Near golf course and riding stables. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 3½ gns. hot and cold water in bedrooms, near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611

EASTBOURNE THE BELGRAVE
MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Attractive Lounges, Cosy Bedrooms, many with Hot and Cold Water. Faultless Service. Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine and its atmosphere of friendliness and sociability. Convenient location 1 door from sea front. Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a SUNSHINE RECORD.
Inclusive Terms from 3 and 4 gns. p. w., according to season. Week-ends from 30/-. NO EXTRAS. Resident Director, G. W. F. Reed.

EASTBOURNE **SANDHURST**
PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels, Ltd.
Extensive alterations have been carried out. Electric passenger lift installed. The hotel has been modernised throughout. Reopening Easter, 1937. Terms moderate. Telephone 797.

FACING THE SEA AT WORTHING **CLEAR VIEW HOTEL**
All modern appointments. Excel. food. Guests' requirements studied. Lift. One minute's walk bus for church. 3 to 5 gns. Phone 326.

FOWEY, CORNWALL. Green Bank Hotel—Excellent position, overlooking harbour and sea. H. and C., electric fires. Tariff. J. F. CROWLEY. Phone 63.

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and Cuisine of the Best.
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science Church
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London"
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night

LONDON **CROMWELL COURT** REG
143-5 Cromwell Road, S. Ken., S. W. 7
All public rooms, including two delightful lounges dance and recreation room on ground floor. Real comfort in delightful surroundings H. and C. gas fires and P. O. phones all bedrooms. Lift. En pension from 3 gns. weekly. 10/6 daily. Bed, bath and breakfast 7/6. Special permanent rates and for families. Very conveniently located. Inspection invited.

LONDON **HARRINGTON GARDENS HOTEL**
27, Harrington Gdns., S. W. 7. Kensington 3623
Telegrams "Barkast Southkens"
Close to church
Comfortable, convenient and quiet. Every bedroom fitted with Central Heating (also Gas-Fire), H. and C. Water, P. O. Telephones and Bed Lights. Lift all floors. 1st Class Cuisine and Service. Individual requirements specially studied by Resident Proprietors.

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
31/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated; convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 5/6; per day, 10/6; residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

London — Arden House
60-61 Princes Square, W. 2
Quiet, yet central. Excellent food, appetisingly cooked. Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 45/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 35/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON **SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL**
First class — exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff-Brochure No. 2 from
HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director.
Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8.
Tele Western 2885/6

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32, Courtfield Gardens S. Ken., S. W. 5. Fro. 3207. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr Tube and Met. St. and C. Water. Well appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort; bridge; running water in every room; from 6/-. Resident proprietors.

LONDON, WESTMINSTER
Private hotel; quiet, central; from 9/- per day with full board; room, bath, breakfast from 7/6; hot and cold water; electric fires. MISS GODDARD, 13 St. George's Square, London, S. W. 1. Bus 24 passes. Phone Victoria 3300.

LONDON PEMBRIDGE GARDENS SEMI-ORIENTAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church)—Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 9½ gns. per week.

LONDON—Luxurious, furnished guest house; "Yellowbank," 200 Sheen Road, Richmond; every comfort; large garden; garage. Special rates permanent guests.

Tel. Liv 3262, London
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25.
BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS.
400 ft. above sea level.
Extensive views. Tennis, etc.
Moderate terms. Brochure on request.

ENGLAND (Continued)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Regent Private Hotel—Superior board residence, electric light, central heating, garden, garage. 55-58 Osborne Rd. Tel. 26264.

SANDOWN, ISLE-OF-WIGHT, Tower House, Tel. 266 — Charming house near sea; proprietors invite you and your friends to form house-party from mid-September; terms inclusive from 3½ guineas; account education now 3 and 3½ gns.; good chef, excellent cuisine. Apply brochure, Secretary.

SHAKESPEARE'S country, near Stratford-on-Avon. Ideal comfort, peace, can be found at Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire. A delightful country mansion standing in its own beautiful grounds, 46 acres, 20 bed with h. and c., Mr. and Mrs. Graves will welcome you. Phone Claverdon 50.

SOUTHPORT — Clifton Hotel, Promenade. A.A., R.A.C. Fully Equipped. Lift. Orchestra. Dancing. Tennis. Golf. Bathing. Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams, Marine.

SOUTHPORT, Dunrowan Private Hotel, 47 Promenade—Close to pier and Floral Hall; hot and cold water and electric fires in bedrooms; garage; from 9/6 per day. Telephone 2737.

TORQUAY, YARDLEY MANOR PRIVATE HOTEL. Central for sea and shops. Terms from 3 gns. Resident Proprietor, W. H. Cook.

TORQUAY, ROBIN HILL HOTEL. Ideal situation, 5 minutes sea front and shops, central heating throughout, hot and cold water all bedrooms, 3 to 4 gns. inclusive. Garage. Proprietors Mr and Mrs. S. Hale

TORQUAY, LYNWAY PRIVATE HOTEL, CARY CRESCENT, ABBEY ROAD. Charmingly situated near sea and shops. H. and C. throughout; terms from 3½ gns. Mrs. E. Winn.

TORQUAY **Chillingworth Private Hotel**
BELGRAVE ROAD
Charmingly situated near sea. Hot and cold water throughout. Terms from 3 gns. Tel. 2185

TORQUAY—EDENHURST
Magnificent position facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns weekly.
Telephone 375911.
Telegrams: Edenhurst, Torquay

WIMBLEDON—"Clevelands," Church Road, WIM 2436; beautifully situated own grounds, overlooking golf course and ALL ENGLAND Tennis Courts; full board from £3.3.0. Headquarters Wimbledon School of Golf

SWITZERLAND

BERN — Pension Stamm Kirchenfeld, first-class family pension, inclusive rates from frs. 7.—; next to Christian Science church.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

NORFOLK HOTEL
Near station. Every comfort. Moderate terms. Phone 3200. P. O. Box 157, Maritzburg.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monmark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlanda," 23 Saunders Street

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LEEDS, 6—Mrs. Ogden Taylor receives paying guests in her refined home; near Christian Science church, 49 Victoria Road.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

DRESSMAKER with high class business desires another to join with view to partnership. MME. GRONNOW, Gladwyn, Higher Downs, Altrincham, Cheshire.

ELOCUTION

STAGE—Many are in need of elocution lessons. Actress of wide experience offers same; London. Phone Enfield 2179. Box W-862, BCM/CSM, London.

FLATS TO LET

SCOTLAND — Pleasant five-roomed flat to let, centre of Dundee. Box W-850, BCM/CSM, London

HOUSES FOR SALE

LIVERPOOL—Modern detached house, 3 entertaining, 6 bedrooms, billiard room, garage. Freehold. "Westholme," Downhills Rd. Blundellsands.

TEACHERS

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Eurhythmic classes, piano and violin lessons. LISBETH FOULDS, High School of Music and Eurhythmics, 14 St. Georges Terrace, Jesmond, and the Assembly Rooms, Gosforth.

LESSONS in SINGING AND VOICE PRODUCTION—Madam Grace Angus A.R.C.M. (Mrs ROGERS). Address 64, Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4. Tel. 33473

TEACHER'S POST WANTED

HEADMISTRESS—Somerville graduate, Oxford diploma in education; seeks headship or responsible post, home or abroad; very highly recommended. Box W-448, BCM/CSM, London.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

MANCHESTER
CITY CENTRE
Shops and Showrooms To Let
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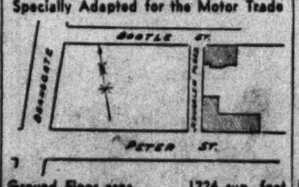

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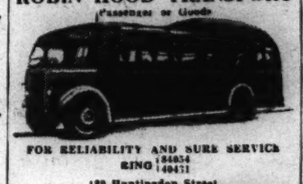

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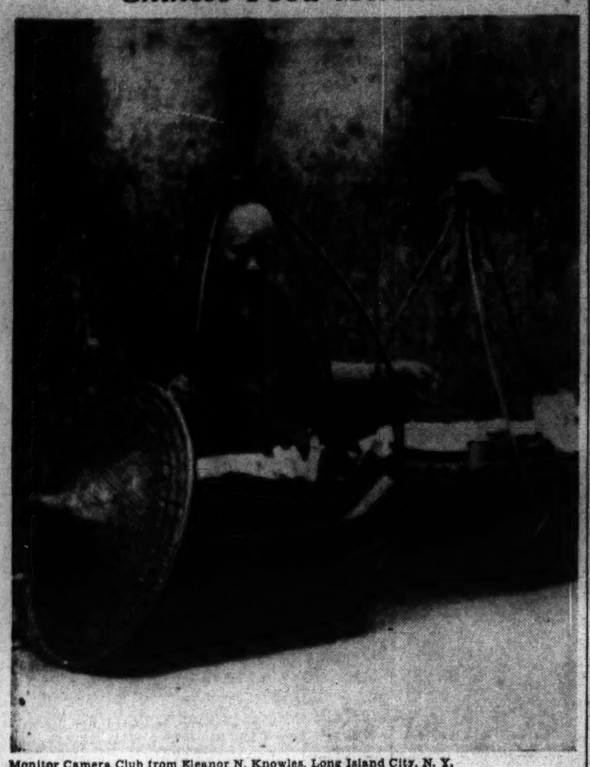

Monitor Camera Club from Eleanor N. Knowles, Long Island City, N. Y.

Familiar Scene in Hong Kong

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Pixie's Red Cap

Four little Pixies were walking home after a game of golf. Although their golf balls were no bigger than mistletoe berries and their clubs no bigger than lead pencils, they soon tired of carrying them and sat down under a hedge to rest.

It so happened that the wind was in a mischievous mood that morning and thought he would like to play a prank on the Pixies. So he gave a great puff and blew the fourth and

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"You won't get a chance to blow it off again," he said

littlest Pixie's long red cap right into the next field beside a brown cow.

Now, as everybody knows, a Pixie without his red cap is like a match without its red head, no use at all, so something had to be done about it.

"Oh, dear! What shall I do!" exclaimed the littlest Pixie. "I'm sure the cow will eat it."

"What on earth is that?" said the brown cow to herself, looking curiously at the red cap. "I think it must be a new kind of flower; I wonder what it tastes like."

She was just going to chew up the red cap, tassel and all, when the fourth little Pixie, who was feeling cold without it, gave a sudden sigh. As the cow looked up in amazement, the wind puffed again and blew the cap onto the hedge.

"Let's poke it down with our golf clubs," said the first and oldest little Pixie. So the four Pixies crept along under the hedge and tried to poke the cap down with their clubs. Just then who should come along but Farmer Noake's white mare, who was having a day off.

"Dear me! That looks a dainty bite," said the white mare.

But just as she was going to munch up the little red cap each of the Pixies jagged her so hard with his club that she galloped away in alarm.

"That's a very prickly hedge; I'll keep away from it," she said.

The Pixies thought they were sure of the cap now, but—no—the wind gave another puff and blew it right onto a chestnut tree. A robin was hopping about the branches, and when she saw the cap she thought, "That would make lovely bibs for my babies."

She was just going to peck the cap to pieces when the Pixies started to throw their golf balls at her and she flew away hurriedly.

After that the Pixies were so discouraged that they lay down under a tree and all fell asleep. But the littlest Pixie sobbed in his sleep for his lost cap.

Then the wind felt sorry for him and gave another puff which landed the cap right back on the littlest Pixie's head. He woke with a start and clapping his hands to his head, was very much surprised to find his cap there once more.

"I blew it off and I blew it on again," whispered the wind.

Thank you for putting it on, but you won't get a chance to blow it off again. After this I shall keep it on with elastic," said the littlest Pixie.

Then the wind went away and the other Pixies woke up and were very pleased when they saw that the littlest Pixie had his cap again.

Daily Anecdote

'A Queen's Reproof

Shortly after Queen Victoria ascended the throne, her Prime Minister remarked that he would rather have ten kings to manage than one queen, for the Queen would not sign a single document, however unimportant, without a close scrutiny and many questions, frequently saying that she would have to take time to consider.

Urged to sign a certain paper without examination, because it was not a matter of "paramount importance," she replied, "But it is for me a matter of paramount importance whether or not I attach my signature to a document with which I am not thoroughly satisfied."

Again, when the expediency of some measure was urged, she remarked severely, "I have been taught, my lord, to judge between what is right and what is wrong; but 'expediency' is a word I neither wish to hear nor to understand."

Beatitude

Blessed are the happiness makers!
Blessed are they that remove friction,
That make the courses of life smooth,
And the intercourses of men gentle.
—Henry Ward Beecher

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Pastimesmith

Cryptogram

A Mason (Mich.) reader waxes cryptic-poetic, and submits the following clever rhyme. As usual, the asterisks (*) denote capital letters.

AB CEDFB GIB *EDDEHB-EJKLM, COE FDA *EDFQB *HBB COE *MJB EBMBFFB C RDA; RJG, *SDOMQBJF *HB *TBHHBU, IBCF DJF THBC, SCU AB ICFB C WHQSTMB DX *IUSQB *E.!

Letter Division

The 10 letters in this problem, when properly arranged, will spell a 10-letter word, the letters of which, in that order, represent the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 0. But try solving it arithmetically:

TRZ) OHETU (AHE
TRZ
AZDT
AH IU
TTAU
TTAU

Letter Juggling

Try juggling or transposing the six letters below to form two different 6-letter words. Use all 6 letters in each word:

A E E L P S

A Tricky Query

Here's a tricky query to put to your friends (and you might try solving it yourself): "A certain common word contains just 6 letters. K-S-T are in the middle, in the beginning and at the end. There is only one K, one S, and one T in the word. What is the word?"

Fun With Antonyms

Yesterday's list of 10 words and their synonyms is now followed by a list of 10 words and their antonyms to be matched.

1	unite	roughen	
2	unseat	forget	
3	condense	disperse	
4	commence	induce	
5	polish	desur	
6	pause	expand	
7	advance	install	
8	assent	terminate	
9	remember	retreat	
10	dissuade	continue	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Odds and Ends

Increased Uses

The total production of gasoline for 1900 wouldn't last much more than an hour today.

Seaweed Shoes?

A type of seaweed found in the southern part of England is being used to make synthetic leather.

Huge Butterflies

New Guinea has perhaps the largest known butterflies—some of them have a wingspread of almost 12 inches.

Refrigeration

About one home in four in the United States has an electric refrigerator—in Germany and France there is one to every 100 homes.

Quotation for Today

THERE is one thing that is stronger than armies: an idea whose time is come.—Victor Hugo.

Lines About Leaders—97

By a Staff Artist

Samuel Pierpont Langley

(1834-1906)

SAMUEL P. LANGLEY was the inventor of human flight.
He built the world's first successful airplane.
He was born at Roxbury (now a part of Boston), Massachusetts.
His father made telescopes, and this induced the boy to observe.
Very young he began to wonder about the phenomena of nature.
Why were tree insects green and those on the ground brown?
Why did plants grow faster in hotbeds than in open country?
How could birds fly inasmuch as they were heavier than air?

BUT Samuel had a gift for drawing so he became an architect.
He worked faithfully seven years and derived a fair income.
Then he suddenly gave up his profession to make telescopes.
And as he made telescopes he would experiment with them.
At 33 he lived in one of the world's great homes of science:
He had become the Secretary of Smithsonian Institution.

AT THAT time Langley was busy with problems about light.
And he soon became a leading authority on the sun.
But the question of flying came to absorb all his thought.
According to books, a law of physics was the following:
The more rapidly anything moved, the more force was required.
But could this so-called law also be true concerning flying?
For were not the fastest birds far from being the strongest?
Besides some birds did float through the air with no flapping.
After countless experiments, Langley reached these conclusions:
The more rapid the motion in the air the less force required.
A body could be held in the air by pressure under its surface.
The problem of man flying was now to find the right mechanism.

LANGLEY built model after model of apparatus for nine years.
Finally he completed a tiny airplane driven by a steam engine.
He fixed a catapult on a houseboat on the Potomac River.
And at a signal the catapult discharged the plane into the air.
The machine rose slowly above the trees, made a serene flight.
When the steam was exhausted she alighted slowly on the water.
For the first time a flying machine had kept itself in the air.

NOW the inventor set to work on a man-carrying airplane.
In 1903 his "aerodrome," or "air traveler," was ready for a test.
One thing troubled him, however, the question of launching.
But once more he would try the houseboat on the Potomac.
A large crowd had swarmed about the place of experiment.
At the given hour the aerodrome was catapulted into the air.
It rose a little, whirled about, then broke into a roar.
And suddenly plane and pilot plunged straight into the river.
"Only a crazy man would attempt such folly!" said the crowd.
"There never was a more ridiculous failure," said newspapers.
The inventor passed on. His machine was hung in a museum.
Some years elapsed before a student resumed his idea again.
He substituted floats for the old plane's launching apparatus.
He carried the machine out and set it on Keuka Lake.
She skimmed the water for a while, then flew like a bird.
The master had gone believing he had been a failure.
But he had opened the great universal highway of the air.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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In Lighter Vein

No Sudden!

Officer: "You've been doing sixty miles an hour. Don't you care anything about the law?"

Lady: "Why, officer, how can I tell? I've only just met you."—Camp and Mill News.

Up and Down

"Mother, isn't it funny that hats cost more than radios?"

Mother: "But they don't, dear. What makes you think so?"

"Well, a sign in a window back there said, 'Hats, $10 up!' and we just passed another window with a sign that says, 'Radios, $10 down.'"—Stewart-Warnerite.

House When Due

"My wife always flatters me in cold weather," said Fred.

"How's that?"

"Why, whenever the fire burns low, she points to the fireplace and says, 'Frederick, the Grate!'"

Besides, It Sells the Napkin!

"Sir, when you eat here you do not need to dust off the plate."

"Beg pardon, force of habit. I'm an umpire."—Typo Graphic.

But a Friend

A small boy, out walking with his mother, was seen to take off his hat to a stranger.

On his mother's inquiry as to the identity of the gentleman, the small boy replied, "Oh, he's a friend I don't know."

Alibi

A lady complained to the local Postmaster of damage to a box of eggs sent by Parcel Post, and gave more than a broad hint that the postman was not so careful as he should have been. The following was his written explanation:

"I desire to emphatically repuddylate the complainants suggestion of carelessness on my part, for it was only a few minutes after leaving the office I discovered that the juice was protruding from the parcel."—Post Office Magazine, London.

—Collier's

"How can I keep a cook if you're to persist in being late for dinner?"

Vocations

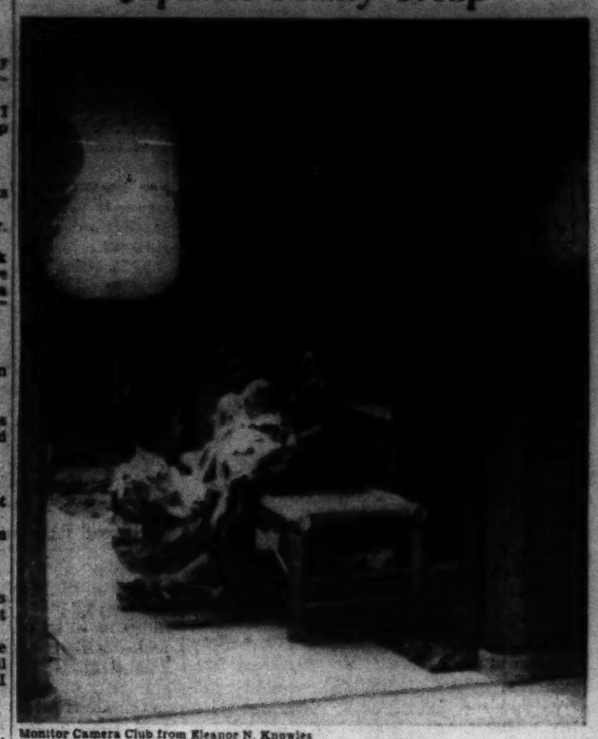
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Smocks and Uniforms

A young woman who was employed in an office complained to her mother about how warm were the smocks which she felt she must wear to protect her dress. She usually bought her smocks from the department stores, and they were made of heavy material as linen, prints, etc. Her mother surprised her a few evenings later by presenting her with a smock made of cool white cross-bar dimity. The girl was so pleased with this one that her mother made her several others.

Soon the girls in the office requested Mrs. H—— to make them several of these cool smocks. Realizing that her smocks were "taking" well, she took a few samples in different sizes and called at several offices, with the result that she received many orders. She also called at hospitals with uniforms made from this cool material, and received many orders from the nurses. Beauty parlor operators are another group to whom she sold these uniforms.—Mrs. M. A. S., Wilmington, Ohio.

Japanese Family Group



Monitor Camera Club from Eleanor N. Knowles

A Peek Into Japanese Home Life

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Feather Games

A game we always enjoy playing—and it's almost a feat!—is feather tennis. Stretch a length of white tape across the room for a net. A small feather (from a pillow) is served with a fan as in tennis, and it must be blown back and forth with puffs from the players. Fans may be used to keep the feather in the air but it is more fun to use lung power! Scoring is the same as in tennis, and singles and doubles can be played.

Another amusing feather game is to have guests blow a feather down the length of the room. To get the most fun out of this game the contestants should crawl along on their hands and knees—to the amusement of everyone but themselves!—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Tyndale's Aim as a Translator

William Tyndale had received a sound training at the Universities of both Oxford and Cambridge, especially in Latin and Greek, and when he left college, he gave much of his time to preaching the gospel and to the study of the Scriptures. But as the years went by, he became more and more convinced, as had Wycliffe before him, that the common folk needed a translation of the Bible in simple but dignified language which they could readily understand and study. Such a translation, he felt, would go a long way toward establishing religious faith; and would counteract much of the ignorance and superstition which he observed among the so-called religious leaders of his day. "If God spare my life," he cried in the presence of one of these men, "ere many years I will cause a boy that driveth the plough to know more of the Scripture than thou dost." His famous translation of the New Testament and portions of the Old went far toward the fulfillment of this vow.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rebuilding

(Milwaukee Journal)

West Bend, Wis.

A little church in Washington County has arisen from a burned and blackened foundation because the seven families which make up its entire membership would not give up. It stands on Highway N, a stone's throw from Big Cedar Lake and five miles south of West Bend.

Never much larger than a waiting room in a country railroad station, St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church had apparently come to its end in September, 1936, when it was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire. The neighbors shook their heads over the ashes and said:

"Well, that is certainly that. No more St. Paul's Church. Where will only seven familes ever get the money to put up another one?"

Such an attitude of finality did not enter the head of Mrs. Amanda Schubert, housewife on a farm across the road from St. Paul's and one of the church's most devoted parishioners. She was confident she would be able—"with the Lord's assistance"—to find a way to rebuild the church. Hadn't it existed for 70 years through all kinds of tribulations?

Hard work and eloquence were Mrs. Schubert's weapons. Members of the flock were more generous than they could really afford, the seven families in all subscribing $2600. Insurance on the old church amounted to an additional $1200, yet the fund was still $1000 short and no more money was in sight.

Then one day came Benjamin Ziegler, West Bend banker, who had a cottage in the "German Village," exclusive summer section on Big Cedar Lake. A few of the "Village" people used to attend the church in the summertime.

"Put me down for $100. There ought to be a church on that corner, because there always has been," said Ziegler. "Also, take a tip from me and canvass the rest of the summer people. A lot of them feel as I do and are just waiting to be asked."

A month later Edward Endlich, a parishioner, began work on a new church. The summer colony had fulfilled Ziegler's prophecy and contributed sums of $10, $25, $50 and even $100, so that Mrs. Schubert and the other members of St. Paul's could have the $1000 they needed for the new building.

The seven families can now attend services every Sunday in summer and every other Sunday in winter, as the congregation has done since the first St. Paul's, a log edifice, was built in 1856.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: A girl is a person who strings 43 independent sentences together with "and so."

El Paso Scottish Rite Bulletin: The greatest portfolio of sales letters ever written consists of 14 units, created by a man name Paul. Study them.

Detroit News: What would be a reasonable hourly wage for reading that widely advertised Democratic campaign book?

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram:
We adore the Doodledunks, and vow
Dorie Lee and Sue deserve a bow;
But, Monsieur Le Peller, hear our plea,
May we have a glimpse of Hymie D.?

Letter Division: AUTHORIZED
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

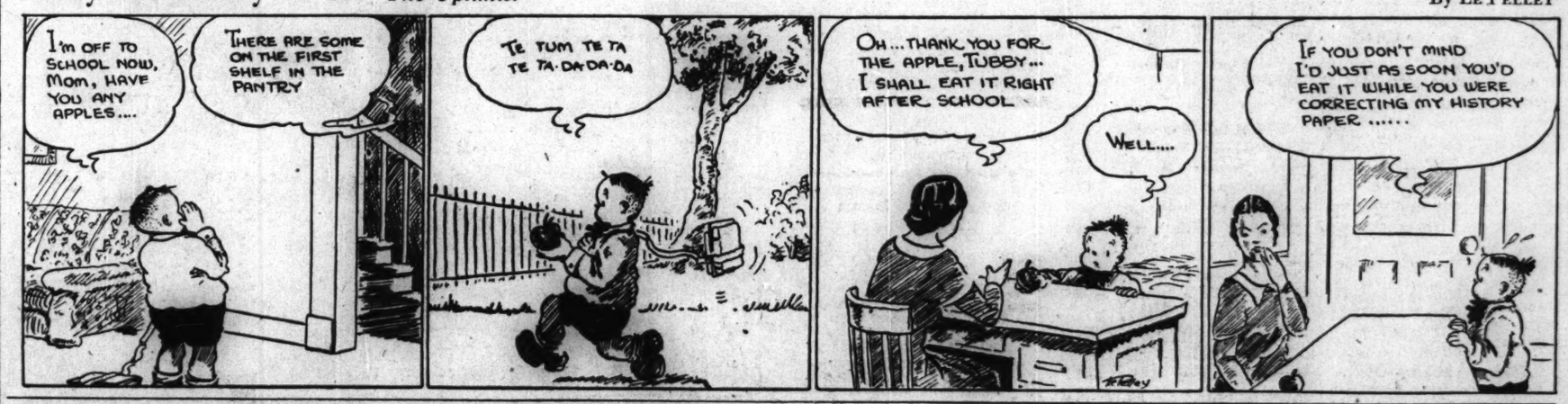
Letter Juggling: Please, Asleep.

A Tricky Query: The word is Inkstand, ("in" the beginning, "and" at the end).

Fun With Antonyms: Unite-disperse; Unseat-install; condense-expand; commence-terminate; polish-roughen; pause-continue; advance-retreat; assent-desur; remember-forget; dissuade-induce.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Optimist*

By Le Pelley


I'm off to school now, Mom, have you any apples....
There are some on the first shelf in the pantry
Te tum te ta te ta-da-da-da
Oh...thank you for the apple, Tubby... I shall eat it right after school
Well....
If you don't mind I'd just as soon you'd eat it while you were correcting my history paper .....

The Adventures of Waddles—*Watchful Waiting*

By The Hagers

A freight-train on the D.&Q. Stopped me, and I could not get through.
Annoyed and late, I started then To count the freight cars—eight, nine, ten.
Drakeville & Quackburg R.R.
When I got up to sixty-eight, I didn't mind that I was late;
Instead, I whistled to the goose That trailed along on the caboose.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

More Than Condemnation

IT IS not easy to think or speak calmly about what is happening in China. When the League of Nations Advisory Committee for the Far East "solemnly condemns" the bombing of "open towns" by Japanese aircraft it speaks mildly. When it adds that this slaughter of innocent civilians has "aroused horror and indignation throughout the world," it stays well within fact. Mankind is pretty well united in detesting the sort of savagery lately exhibited in Spain and China. The question is how to translate its horror and indignation into effective protest.

This condemnation from Geneva may be one step. The power of the League is little respected in Tokyo but this committee, speaking with the voice of twenty-three nations, will be heard. And the world will ring with words endorsing the Geneva declaration. Morality will be mobilized.

There are some signs that Japan is not deaf to what the world thinks. She has seemed surprised that peoples whose governments also have their plans for the bombing of non-combatants should protest. But she has begun to recognize that people may be shocked into enmity by the actual use of weapons they have not yet tried. On Sunday Admiral Honda attempted to excuse Japanese bombing as aimed only at military objectives. The fact that he could not explain the marksmanship by which civilian crowds in Hankow four miles from any military point were bombed did not lend weight to his assurances as to future care. Nor does the news that Japan has now resorted to ruthless destruction of Chinese fishing junks.

It is quite possible that more heed will be given to the blunt warning issued by the Russian Government that Japan would be held responsible for intentional or unintentional bombing—should any occur—of the Soviet embassy in Nanking. And serious and widespread proposals in Britain and America for unofficial boycotts of Japan may well be understood in Tokyo.

Condemnation may help. But more than condemnation is needed, with an international as with an individual wrongdoer. And as this newspaper pointed out some days ago, the condemnation must extend to the kind of thinking which in every nation is prepared to resort to barbarism. If morality is to be mobilized it must be sure of its ground and be free from selfish and nationalistic motives. The demoralizing attack on the better elements of human thinking is not coming alone from one nation. And it must be met with a heart-searching determination not to resort, if there is any possible alternative, to the same hatreds and fears which are producing the slaughter of innocents in China.

The Stock Market Slump

DOES the slump in stock prices on the New York exchange to the lowest point in two years presage another depression? Business men would like to hear an authoritative "No!" though many are acting as if they fear "Yes" is the answer.

A survey of past markets shows numerous occasions when its barometric value has been valueless. That may very well be the case at present. Today the market is less elastic and liquid, due to stricter regulation and SEC policing, and to that extent its value as a susceptible indicator of business is lessened. Traders and operators have in the past formed a cushion for heavy selling, but now under various restrictions, a very "thin" market results, with consequent wide spreads between bid and asked prices. Both declines and advances are accentuated.

The reputation achieved by the market as a barometer is due in part to the fact that corporation heads and big stockholders, aware of changes in their own industry, may buy or sell in advance of the general public, thus creating a trend before industrial news is made public. But today "insiders" who make profits in their own company's stock within six months must remit such profits to the company itself. This tends to eliminate such stock operations.

Among probable causes of present selling have been fear of a Federal tax on the reputed $8,000,000,000 of foreign "hot" money in the United States, which might cause heavy selling of securities in which that money is now invested; fear of declining trade due to the neutrality policy; caution induced by rising living costs; an unusual labor situation and expectation of further Federal regulation of business; the decrease in the steel industry's backlogs, curtailment by a number of cotton, woolen and shoe concerns due to falling orders, a disappointing trend in building, and prospect of increased taxes.

Offsetting factors are the Administration's solicitude over business as evidenced by a favorable credit policy, an optimistic automobile industry now about to go into full stride, a good though somewhat declining profit margin in industry as a whole, a record level of electric power output, continued gains in retail trade, moderate inventories, wages and employment in the manufacturing industry near 1929 levels, the largest farm income since 1929.

While a period of trade recession is likely, opinion is general among the large economic services that the market decline is not a reversal of the upward trend but an interruption, however severe. The present jitters will pass as the business community takes counsel of its courage rather than its fears.

A Sensible Labor Choice

APPOINTMENT of Robert Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, to represent the United States in the governing body of the International Labor Office at Geneva commends itself to common sense for the very reasons it appears to have seriously miffed certain officials of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Watt has had the temperateness and good judgment to avoid adding fuel to the flames of strife between the A. F. of L. and the John L. Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization. Though criticized for being too conciliatory toward the C. I. O., he has recognized that the American labor movement must be united to survive and has held steadfastly to the hope that the present schism will be bridged and the two groups ultimately rejoined.

Obviously, if American workers as a whole, rather than merely a certain fraction of them, are to be represented in the I. L. O. at Geneva, it can be only through some person of the outlook manifested by Mr. Watt. The continuance of William Green, A. F. of L. president, in that position might have been accepted as a matter of inertia, but the succession of Matthew Woll, a vice-president, to his place would have been definitely partisan, and the I. L. O. is reported to be none too well pleased with the casualness of the A. F. of L. in matters of co-operation.

Altogether, the federation has gotten off to a rather bad start by its display of pettiness in pointedly omitting for the first time in history to invite the United States Secretary of Labor to address it. If Miss Frances Perkins has been unduly friendly toward the C. I. O., the attitude is not likely to be changed by these tactics. Leaders of the C. I. O., it is true, have been altogether too brash about destroying possible grounds of reconciliation, but nothing permanent will be gained now by an A. F. of L. policy of vindictiveness toward possible mediators.

Leaders of both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. have so long preached against "dual unionism" they must know in their hearts that the only labor policy which can ultimately succeed is one of unity.

An "Unsuccessful" American

"AN UNSUCCESSFUL millionaire," Edward A. Filene styled himself. But judged by the world's standards, and by better, he failed neither in the financial field nor in that endeavor for the general good which he chose above money-making. If his contributions to economic thinking were not conclusive, they were nevertheless provocative and durable. The emphasis he laid on mass consumption is one which most economic thinkers will continue to insist upon.

Mr. Filene as a Boston merchant pioneered in mass consumption by inaugurating, among other devices, the bargain-basement idea. That he was not content to allow his theories to remain hitched to mere profit-making singled him out from among hundreds of similarly successful American business men of his era. His support of credit unions was such that one might almost say that the thousands of them in the United States constitute a monument to him.

It must of course remain a question as to just how "unsuccessful" Mr. Filene was. One would have to know his own goals as intimately as he knew them himself to estimate the degree of his success. Possibly he felt some sense of failure in the fact that his hopes for reform were less widely shared than they might have been. Or was it that he asked himself finally if the "enlightened selfishness" which he indorsed as a motive for reform could, after all, be equal to his demands upon it?

At any rate his long and fruitful experience among men no doubt taught him that it is easier to enlighten unselfishness. By his own unselfish quest for a wider distribution not only of material things but of progressive thoughts, Mr. Filene made himself well and kindly known in several countries. Governments decorated him. Remembering working conditions in the merchandising field before his day, his employees no doubt would eagerly add their praises.

Indeed, many men—as business men, as philanthropists, or as economic pioneers—would be proud to be as unsuccessful as Edward A. Filene.

Appraising a Career

Book News of the Day

BEHIND the scenes, in the historic dramas portraying the progress of peoples and nations, there stand, sometimes in deep shadows, those sustaining and supporting actors who gave or are giving much without expecting or receiving appreciative applause or commendation. It is eminently fitting, even after the final curtain falls and the great theater is darkened and emptied, that we of today pause, more than carelessly, to acknowledge, gratefully and sincerely, such generously given but scantily rewarded service.

* * *

It has remained for a thoughtful student of the history of quite recent times to render to an almost forgotten and extremely modest gentleman of the older school of letters and diplomacy a tribute in which those of the present will cheerfully join. Thus we have in HENRY WHEATON, 1785-1848, by Elizabeth Feaster Baker (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, $4) a documented biographical study as plainly set down as any of Kipling's Plain Tales From the Hills. It is not a particularly engrossing story unless the student-reader is in quest of authenticated historical background. This, it may be said, is supplied in abundance in voluminous appendices.

Historically, at least, the important contributions by Henry Wheaton are his books on the "Elements of International Law" and "The History of the Law of Nations." It is interesting to learn that, despite almost insuperable difficulties resulting from conflicts between annotators and publishers, Wheaton's "Elements of International Law" has been translated into several languages, and published in China and Japan. In addition, five subsequent English editions have appeared, the last in 1929.

* * *

Just how seriously any compiled commentary on international law is regarded in these modern days one must judge from events. Even that code, the outgrowth chiefly of usage and a more or less superficial amity, offers little more than a model of desired attainment. In writing the introduction to the 1916 edition of Wheaton's book, Sir Frederick Pollock, an English writer on jurisprudence, said of it: "In Wheaton's Elements we have an exposition of such principles (accepted and formulated by the wisdom of cool heads in by-gone days of peace) delivered on a more spacious historical scene and with more detailed wealth of illustration than can be found in most modern textbooks."

But how futile even learned textual expositions on peace unless there is in the hearts of the people a sincere desire for peace.

F. L. P.

Shadow of Coming Events?

Sociable Climbers

OF COURSE we didn't know what it was going to be like. And so, from the minute a friend invited us on a hike with the Mountain Scaling Club, we were in for it. With an innocence and cheerfulness which strike us now as touching, we accepted. As a result, seven o'clock of an autumn morning found us waiting in a railroad station to meet the hikers and take a train into the country.

We should have been warned, we realize now, by the fact that the Mountain Scaling Club took trains at seven o'clock in the morning. We should have asked ourself what really dependable person would do such a thing, unless he were well paid for it? Not having read this first symptom of fanaticism as such, we should at least have backed out when we saw the clothes that the Mountain Scalers were wearing. Knapsacks, leggings, bandanas, and above all, great high boots with hobnailed soles, mutely told us what we were too stupid to understand. Our own corduroy suit and walking oxfords were no fit companions for clothes like these.

To get to a place sufficiently inaccessible, the group had to change trains. The second one stopped between stations, in what can only be described as a howling wilderness. Here the Club got out.

The train went tooting away through the woods, and we discovered that we were alone in a band of people who apparently cared for nothing in the world except climbing the highest possible mountains in the hardest possible way and the shortest possible time.

The leader of the expedition glanced at her watch and announced the hour in a crisp, military voice. The Mountain Scalers formed into single file and silently began to scale mountains.

As soon as we grasped our ghastly position, we were overwhelmingly sorry for ourself. But, taking a bird's-eye view of the situation, we saw that there was no way out. The terrain was strange, and without any hint of human habitation. There was not even a road in sight. We considered our fellow climbers, pushing rapidly ahead and not wasting any energy in talk. They seemed beyond all human frailty, certainly way, way beyond stopping to rest. We resigned ourself to fate and followed them, straining to go as fast as we could.

It was not as if we had never gone hiking before. In that case we should have had sense enough not to come. But we had done our share of ten-mile peregrinations about the countryside, stopping to sit down on stone walls or to sample the windfalls under neglected apple trees. We had never tried to apply the haste and efficiency of the machine age to walking. No, ours, we now realized, had been a mere unregimented rambling, a thing amateur and avocational, falling into the class of mere entertainment. We were utterly unprepared for the professional attitude of the Mountain Scaling Club. With them scaling mountains was a business and a high mission, not an amusement. Looking neither to the right nor left, the column charged through the pathless woods, following a trail marked by bits of rag tied to trees. As it made for the next peak and we trotted after it we found ourself, to our own surprise, going up smooth stone cliffs after the manner of a fly. We don't know yet just how we did it. Gulfs and chasms yawned below, but we hadn't time to look at them. In fact, nobody looked at them; it seemed thoroughly understood that the Mountain Scalers had not come to look.

The ordeal lasted from nine-thirty until five. There was a half-hour stop for lunch, which was meager because, as was explained, one walks faster on an empty stomach. At five o'clock the Club emerged from the wilderness in sight of a thrice blessed railroad station. The leader said, with deep satisfaction, that we had made good time. It was over, and no one had fallen off a mountain—though, if anyone had, we were inclined to think that the incident would have been minimized.

Once in the train, the people who had followed each other in speechless single file all day began to talk. They talked about climbing mountains.

"I did a lot of climbing last summer," one man said. "But I felt that I was getting soft because I had nothing to carry. So I got to taking a load of stones in my knapsack." The others seemed to think that this was a good idea.

"We'll have another expedition next week," Madam Leader announced happily. "Only more than a walk this time. We're going to *run* eleven miles. It's stony country, and there are lots of lakes around there. The park commissioner told me he wouldn't be responsible if we fell into the lakes!" She laughed indulgently at this trifling consideration. "Won't it be fun? Rain or shine—or snow—we'll go anyway. I hope to see you all there."

There was a clamor of joyous anticipation, from which only one voice was absent.

E. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Bar Enlists

By Frank L. Perrin

THE American Bar Association, largely representative of the leading lawyers in the several states, stands ready to continue the popular defense of the United States Supreme Court against any and every attack designed to destroy its integrity. Certainly it should be agreed that lawyers, more than laymen or politicians, might quite easily divide in their allegiance to the court. In every controversy an important decision by the highest tribunal spells defeat to one or another of those representing rival or contesting litigants. The honest advocate might naturally take offense when he is unsuccessful in insisting upon an interpretation of the law which he is persuaded is correct and actually vital. And yet, accepting the evidence of final and complete concurrence offered by the distinguished body of lawyers as representative of lawyers in general, there is indicated a determination to submerge selfish reprisal and possible political advantage in the determined effort to protect and preserve a great American institution.

I am inclined to the conviction that Mr. Roosevelt, in his recent Constitution Day speech, succeeded in alienating many of the American lawyers who might have been inclined to sympathize with him in his determined effort to control the court by subterfuge or by questionable procedure through Congressional action. The President, it will be remembered, charged the lawyers with having brought confusion to the nation by skillful and highly rewarded efforts to persuade the Court in the determination of issues vital to the welfare of all the people. The Constitution, he insisted, is a layman's creed or charter which the lawyers have sought to destroy. Thus, it may be, it was sought to array mass against class, the submerged against the more prosperous.

* * *

Likewise, with keen if not actually prophetic vision, Mr. Roosevelt, realizing that the immediately forthcoming meeting of the Bar Association, Kansas City, Mo., would enlist in united opposition to his renewed effort to carry the Court issue to the people and again to Congress, sought to forestall and negative the impact of the lawyers' declaration. It is significant that lawyer members of the Senate, allied with the President's own political party, led the opposition which, at the last session of Congress, defeated the bill designed to increase the membership of the Court from nine to fifteen. Evidently Mr. Roosevelt has not so soon forgotten.

It may be that the American people have become unduly and unnecessarily worried over what has seemed to many to be the possibility of the progressive disregard of precedent and the popular acceptance of untried and experimental political and economic theories. Alarmists have indulged in dire predictions. But, as is so often the case, that which has been greatly feared has not come upon them. The dreaded evil day has been postponed. Now, unless significant signs fail, a popular equilibrium is being regained. Mass influences are losing their persuasive force. The stampede has, to some extent, been checked.

* * *

The skill and finesse of the Field Marshal who has led and who still leads is not underestimated. He is adroit, resourceful and determined. But if his campaign has failed, as he may have already discovered in his tour of the West, it is largely because the American people have taken time to think the thing through. By this deliberation they have discovered the possible and indeed the inevitable answer. Beyond the limits fixed by the Constitution they refuse to go. They discovered, anew, the Supreme Court as the barrier over which they could not permit any man or any political party to venture.

There are, if we care to stop and observe them, many encouraging signs of the times in America, and in the United States particularly. A day or two ago account was taken of the voluntary enlistment of the American Legion in the ranks of law enforcement. Now comes the American Bar Association arraying itself in continued loyalty to the courts. Who, say you, do these nonpartisan and actually nonpolitical organizations represent? Of whom are they composed? There is no need to emphasize either their wisdom or their loyalty. These are unquestioned. But it is interesting to observe that both are made up from the great ranks of both lawyers and laymen. Surely they cannot all be classified as public enemies.

The Wide Horizon

Falling From Grace

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

Montevideo

FROM 1828 down to the 1880's the "Oriental Republic of Uruguay," wedged in between Brazil and Argentina, as a sort of buffer state with all the disadvantages of such a location, suffered from international wars and complications and from the internal strife which a Uruguayan writer has analyzed as being a long struggle between the "European" Uruguayans of Montevideo and the "American" Uruguayans of the "camp," as the British call it, or the country, as it is termed in the United States. "Reds" and "Whites" fought each other for decades, revolution followed dictator and dictator revolution. There seemed to be no end to the martial possibilities in the "Purple Land" and one wondered where it would all end. Towards the end of the century, however, there loomed on the horizon a man whose name fortunately was spelled with two "l's" and one "t," Batlle y Ordoñez. Either because he was a genius, or the man of the hour, or the inevitable product of an evolution which was working to produce him, Batlle came forward with a philosophy and an ideal which transformed the small republic and founded a school of thought and behavior and which bears his name—Batllismo.

The Uruguayans adopted a new constitution in 1919 and in this were embodied many of the ideas and ideals of Batlle. From that time on Uruguay inaugurated a vast program of social legislation which the Uruguayans deemed the most advanced in the world.

* * *

Uruguay's credit was good and her peso was worth more than the United States dollar.

Montevideo became a city dotted with playgrounds, beautiful bathing beaches and municipal hotels and resorts.

Uruguay also prided herself on her democracy and democratic institutions. Her presidents were efficient, honest and patriotic, and her statesmen were men of ability.

The University of Uruguay was, and still is, a great center of learning and the nation produced one of South America's outstanding essayists, José Enrique Rodó.

These short and rather dogmatic statements were shot at me during a tea when I was endeavoring to find out how things are *now* in Uruguay. Several prominent young Uruguayan leaders in social welfare and academic work were speaking, all more or less at once. It was evident that they were preparing the ground for the statement which they thought would best express what has happened in their republic. As I understand it they were trying to tell me that the Uruguayan *had* come to think of his republic as a free, liberal, advanced, socially-minded and intelligently-run state, and that the Uruguayans were proud of this fact and of their reputation abroad. But now . . .

"Of course, our social legislation still stands. But our constitution has been tampered with. We live under a dictatorship. Have a severe censorship. Political prisoners are treated frightfully. We no longer welcome foreigners and tolerate people with ideas different from our own. We have fallen from the high plane where we led the world in so many respects and we feel ashamed that Uruguay could sink so low." That is the way in which some representative young Uruguayans speak about their patria today.

They see no ray of light in the immediate future. An election is due next year but they were doubtful as to whether it would be held. Many of them had voted for Señor Gabriel Terra when he first ran for office but said that they would not vote for him again. It was he who proclaimed himself a dictator and who has dominated the economic and political life of the nation.

* * *

The attitude of these young Uruguayans reveals more than the moral and political crisis in Uruguay. Theirs is a defeatist attitude which is common in many Latin-American nations today. There is a maddening and baffling mysterious gap between the wrong and those who can and would make things right. Unable to bridge it, to see and understand it clearly, or to grapple with the problem courageously, because it is so elusive, the younger and more idealistic elements of a Latin-American nation like Uruguay become discouraged, cynical and furious with their helplessness. Red-tape, procrastination, selfishness, and fundamental faults in the social structure prevent them from expending their energies in patriotic and selfless service. At least that is what they think.

When a full and complete study of the structure of Latin-American society is made the nature and location of the gap will be revealed. But another fact also will probably come to light. It is just as baffling how the seemingly frustrated efforts of those who think they are doing nothing finally bear fruits. One of these defeatists with whom I talked was about to open the third or fourth exhibition of art in Montevideo, each succeeding one being better than the former, and it was he who organized the first! Another was the "father" of an educational and cultural program in which literally thousands have been reached in the last six or seven years. And the evident progress, despite the gap to which we have alluded, is due to many "defeatists" who complain but work on.